

ARMY



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THE ARMY AND NAVY DURING 1866.

THE story of what has been done by the Army and Navy during the last twelvemonth is now before the country. While the reports of Secretaries STANTON and WELLES present a clear and succinct history of general military operations by land and sea, General GRANT and his subordinates—SHERMAN, HALLECK, MEADE, SHERIDAN, THOMAS, SICKLES, McDOWELL, POPE and STEELE—fill up the picture with details. The Cabinet officers describe chiefly what became of the old troops and seamen and material of war, what work was done on land and sea, and what the prospects are for the future; the Army officers discuss the Indians, the Mexicans, the Fenians and the Freedmen.

Beginning with the Report of the Secretary of War, we find it a straightforward, business-like record of the chief operations of the War Department. In its opening paragraph, these operations are briefly catalogued, and they may be pronounced in general to consist in reducing the Volunteer Army, retrenching expenditures, and building up the new Army and the new systems of National defence on a peace basis. Among the facts specially noticeable are, that but 11,043 volunteers remain in service, of which about 10,000 are colored troops; that the Secretary promises to increase the efficiency of the military force by raising the standard of qualifications for enlistment, so soon as the ranks shall be well filled; that the Army is all to be provided with breech-loaders of the best pattern, and the Springfield rifle-musket, at slight cost, can be made a weapon "better in all respects than the needle-gun;" that the defences of the country are being strengthened by increasing the calibre of the artillery, and by substituting wrought-iron for wooden gun-carriages; that important and promising experiments are going on for the protection of guns and gunners by iron shields or armor; and that the next yearly estimate for military appropriations is but about twenty-five millions.

General GRANT's report is only the brief overture to those of his subordinates. Its chief feature is its record of approval of the present military occupation of the South. The class who "will acknowledge no law but force," says the General, is "much smaller than could have been expected," but yet "sufficiently formidable to justify the course which has been pursued." The other main point in this prelude is its recommendation to transfer the Indian Bureau to the War Department, of which we shall presently speak.

The Indian forms the burden of the reports of Generals SHERMAN, HALLECK, McDOWELL, POPE, and STEELE. The Lieutenant-General seems to have entered upon his new field with his customary vigor, his breadth of view, quickness of apprehension, and fertility of suggestion: he has excellent subordinates in Generals HANCOCK, TERRY, ORD and COOKE. We have already said that General GRANT recommends the transfer of the Indian Bureau from the Interior

to the War Department, and the abolition of Indian agencies. We would most strongly urge upon Congress this important movement. Very long ago we spoke of the benefits to be derived from this change of superintendence, and, more especially, in an article specifically directed to this point, headed "Our Indian Bureau," contained in the JOURNAL for June 2, 1866. General SHERMAN declares that the "entire management" of the Indians should be given to the military authorities, who should even control the disbursement of moneys and distribution of presents. Two or three years ago, General POPE and other officers investigated and exposed the corruptness of our present system of agencies.

There is one other specific point made by General SHERMAN, to which we merely call attention now, hoping for fuller discussion hereafter. His whole policy for the coming year may be summed up as consisting in the effort to establish a broad zone or highway of travel across the Indian country, from east to west, from which the Indians shall be kept away by severe measures. Thus, the Sioux would be confined north of the Platte, west of the Missouri, and east of the new road to Montana, going from Laramie to Virginia city; the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Camanches, Kiowas, Apaches and Navajoes would be confined south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Union. Now, could this be accomplished, there would be a broad, unmolested track to the mountain Territories, containing not only the lines of travel, but the beds of the two great Pacific railroads. It is clear that protection must be afforded in some way on precisely this belt of territory. We are among those who believe that so long as the Indians are allowed at all on the track of travel, so long there will be pillage and murder. Nor is it wholly the Indians' fault, since many whites are guilty of the most dastardly outrages, and, to all intents and purposes, are quite as much "savages" as the red-skins. At all events, the only safe policy is to corral the Indians, and make an appearance for any purpose upon the emigrant routes, without permission, a crime to be punished on the spot. But we must leave this topic for the present.

General HALLECK declares, with regard to the Apaches, that "they must be hunted and exterminated." General McDOWELL speaks of the want of company and regimental officers in Arizona, and the good services rendered by native troops there. General STEELE reports that the Indian depredations in Oregon and Idaho are tolerably well circumscribed, but that they cannot cease until the hostile tribes are killed or captured. General POPE's views are styled by General SHERMAN "valuable, comprehensive, and entitled to very great weight and consideration."

Coming to General SHERIDAN's report, we find it divided between Mexican affairs and the state of the South. It is sharp, frank, vigorous, full of points, and in the independent style of its author. He reiterates against KIRBY SMITH his old charge of duplicity in surrender; exposes the Rebel plots to aid MAXIMILIAN; and says that a column of 15,000 Confederates was to have been organized at Marshall, Texas, for invading Mexico, when JEFF. DAVIS should have escaped into the former State. Coming to the Mexican Question, SHERIDAN handles the French Expedition in very savage terms, as usual, declaring that "the history of imperialism in Mexico is only the history of the Buccaneer MORGAN on a more extended scale." He praises, also, "the hardy people" who have fought the invaders so long. It is his report of affairs in Texas, however, which ren-

ders General SHERIDAN's report chiefly valuable. The condition of society there, as he gives it, is absolutely appalling. He reports instances in which soldiers have been shot by citizens without provocation, and the Grand Jury refused to find a bill against the latter. "My own opinion," says the blunt soldier, "is that the trial of a white man for the murder of a freedman in Texas would be a farce, and, in making this statement, I make it because truth compels me, and for no other reason;" and again he says, "It is strange that over a white man killed by Indians on an extensive frontier the greatest excitement will take place, but over the killing of many freedmen in the settlements nothing is done." His report about the New Orleans massacre coincides with the one formerly made to the PRESIDENT.

General MEADE's report is a brief summary of the movements undertaken by him to check and defeat the Fenian war upon Canada. It is a condensed statement of facts, unaccompanied by opinions or suggestions for the future.

The condition of the Freedmen receives elaborate treatment in the full and careful report of General SICKLES. The General is able to report "satisfactory progress" in all that concerns the welfare of the Carolinas, during the past year. But insurgent signs crop out here and there, and General WADE HAMPTON is probably to be called to account and "admonished" for an address in which he indulged in a tirade against the operations of SHERMAN and SHERIDAN during the war.

The report of General THOMAS, like that of General SICKLES, is principally concerned with the freedmen, and shows that invaluable service has been rendered to both whites and blacks by the military authority. Especial pains have been taken to regulate the vexed subject of contracts for freedmen's labor, and the general unjust State legislation upon this point is carefully explained. JEFF. C. DAVIS reports considerable lawlessness, robberies and murders, as perpetrated by "bands of guerrillas" and "negro regulars" in Kentucky. The General complains that "the Rebel sympathizers carried the State in August," and that, "in many instances, returned Rebel soldiers were elected." On the whole, therefore, this latter report is rather desponding.

The following is a list of the officers who have been examined and passed as proficient by the Board appointed to examine officers appointed in the cavalry arm of the service since November 1, 1866: JAMES F. WADE, Major, Ninth U. S. cavalry; W. W. COOK, Second Lieutenant, Seventh U. S. cavalry; H. T. DAVIS, Captain, Tenth U. S. cavalry; SAMUEL M. ROBBINS, First Lieutenant, Seventh U. S. cavalry; H. J. NOLAN, Second Lieutenant, Seventh U. S. cavalry; CHARLES B. BRADY, Second Lieutenant, Fifth U. S. cavalry; JAMES P. BROWNLOW, Captain, Eighth U. S. cavalry; SAMUEL B. W. YOUNG, Captain, Eighth U. S. cavalry; CHARLES H. LESTER, Captain, Eighth U. S. cavalry; HENRY JACKSON, Second Lieutenant, Seventh U. S. cavalry; A. P. MORAN, Captain, Seventh U. S. cavalry; DANIEL R. BRICE, Second Lieutenant, Fourth U. S. cavalry; OWEN HALE, First Lieutenant, Seventh U. S. cavalry; EDMUND G. FECHER, Second Lieutenant, Eighth U. S. cavalry; JONATHAN D. STEVENSON, Second Lieutenant, Eighth U. S. cavalry; EDWARD HATCH, Colonel, Ninth U. S. cavalry; FRANCIS MOORE, Second Lieutenant, Ninth U. S. cavalry; J. M. BELL, Second Lieutenant, Seventh U. S. cavalry; GEORGE A. CUSTAR, Lieutenant-Colonel, Seventh U. S. cavalry; GEORGE W. GRAHAM, First Lieutenant, Tenth U. S. cavalry; HENRY H. ABELL, Second Lieutenant, Seventh U. S. cavalry.

THE ARMY.

The Editor would be pleased to receive for this Department of the Journal all facts in relation to regiments, or detachments of regiments, and all items of Army information of general interest.

BEFORE a General Court-martial convened at Charleston, S. C., by virtue of Special Orders from Department of the South Headquarters, and of which Captain JOHN McCLEARY, Sixth United States Infantry, was President, was tried Private THOMAS BERRY, Company I, Eighth United States Infantry. Charge, "Murder." Specification: "In this, that he, Private THOMAS BERRY, Company I, Eighth United States Infantry, did with malice aforethought, on or about the 13th day of August, 1866, kill, or assist in killing, Private CHARLES KELLY, Company I, Eighth United States Infantry, by cutting said Private CHARLES KELLY's throat with some sharp instrument. This at or near Anderson Court-house, S. C." Plea, "Not Guilty." The Court found the prisoner not guilty as charged, and therefore acquitted him. Brevet Major-General L. C. ROBINSON makes the following remarks on this case:

The proceedings and findings in the above case are approved; but inasmuch as there is sufficient evidence to justify the belief that is shared by his company and the community of Anderson in the prisoner's guilt, though not to justify the Court in finding otherwise than it did, application was made to the Adjutant-General of the Army for the dishonorable discharge of the prisoner from the service; it not being deemed proper to send him again among his comrades, and this application has been approved. Private THOMAS BERRY, Company I, Eighth United States Infantry, is hereby dishonorably discharged the service, with loss of all pay and allowances. He will be immediately released from confinement and his discharge given him.

BREVET Major-General ROBINSON, commanding the Department of the South, makes the following remarks upon the proceedings of a General Court-martial in the case of a private who was found guilty of desertion and sentenced to be dishonorably discharged from the service and to be confined at hard labor for the balance of his term of enlistment:

The proceedings, findings and sentence in the case of Private JOHN DEISEROTH, Company G, Eighth United States Infantry, are disapproved. The Court refused to permit the prisoner to introduce testimony tending to show that he was ejected from the company; whether or not he could have proved this fact cannot be ascertained. The defence however would have been a good one had the fact been proven, and the Court erred in shutting out the testimony. Having done so they deprived the prisoner of his defence and the trial of the appearance of impartiality it should have had. The prisoner will be released and returned to his company.

By virtue of the thirteenth section of the act of Congress, approved July 28, 1866, entitled An Act to Protect the Revenue, and for other purposes, a Bureau of Statistics has for the first time been created under this Government. Beside the preparation of annual reports on commerce and navigation, monthly report of exports and imports, and such other statistics relative to the trade and industry of the country as the Secretary of the Treasury may consider expedient, it has been made the duty of the Bureau, among other things, to collect, digest, and arrange for the use of Congress, the statistics of the manufactures of the United States, their localities, raw material, markets, exchanges with the producing regions of the country, transportation of products, wages, and such other conditions as are found to affect their prosperity, etc. The Bureau is in charge of ALEXANDER DELMAR, Esq., director.

The following circular has been issued by order of General GRANT:

The attention of officers on recruiting service is directed to the following paragraph of regulations for the recruiting service, which is still in force: "931. No person under the age of twenty-one years is to be enlisted or re-enlisted without the written consent of his parent, guardian or master. The recruiting officers must be very particular in ascertaining the true age of the recruit." Hereafter, in case of every recruit rejected or discharged on account of minority, whose enlistment has been made in violation of the above paragraph, and without the approval of proper authority, recommendation will be made that the expenses incurred by the Government for such enlistment be stopped from the pay of the officer making it.

BREVET Major-General MOWER, commanding Department of Louisiana, has directed that the Eighty-first United States colored infantry, under orders for muster out of service, be relieved from duty by the One Hundred and Sixteenth United States colored infantry, for which purpose the One Hundred and Sixteenth United States colored infantry will move without delay from Greenville, Louisiana, to New Orleans, and be stationed in the Press now occupied by the Eighty-first United States colored infantry.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL M. C. MEIGS has had prepared a collection of specimens of the hoofs, leg bones, and teeth of horses, showing the effects of the diseases to which those animals are subject from various causes. Several specimens of hoofs show clearly the pernicious effects of defec-

tive shoeing, and other specimens show the means usually adopted to remedy lameness, etc., so caused. Models of horse shoes used in the Quartermaster's Department during the war are also on exhibition. The collection was formed by L. H. BRALEY, veterinary surgeon.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the name of the Post in the Department of the Missouri heretofore known as Fort Ellsworth will be changed to Fort Harker, in commemoration of the name and services of the late General HARKER, United States Volunteers, who was killed in battle at the assault on Kennesaw.

SUBJECT to the approval of the Secretary of War, Major-General HANCOCK has ordered that the post being established at Camp Fletcher, Department of the Missouri, be designated Fort Hays, in commemoration of the name and services of the late General ALEXANDER HAYS, United States Volunteers, who was killed at the battle of the Wilderness.

THE Paymaster-General has issued the following memorandum to correct table of pay, etc., in "Appendix to Manual," dated July 28, 1866:

Page 11, under Bands, musicians of third class, for \$17 read \$18 pay per month, and for \$204 read \$216 yearly pay.

FIVE companies of the Fourth cavalry are stationed at Fort Mason, three companies at Camp Verde, one company at Fort Clark, one company at Fort Inge, and two companies at Brownsville; all in Texas.

The following is an extract from a letter written to the St. Louis Republican by its Paris correspondent, and we give it for what it is worth:

A formidable American rival to the terrible needle gun of Sadowa seems to have already presented itself. The circumstance that Lieutenant LAMSON, of the United States Army, had only yesterday a lengthened interview, by special appointment, with the Emperor, to exhibit and explain to him the breech-loading, magazine gun of Mr. BALL, of Vermont, will not be uninteresting. I think, to Americans, either in a national or political point of view. I understand that the results of the interview, and the examination of the weapon, were in every way satisfactory and flattering to the American inventors, and that there can be little doubt that the French Army will soon have this new production of American military genius placed in its hands. I am not in a position to speak more positively as to the details of the question at the present moment; but of the high estimation formed of Mr. Ball's gun by so competent a judge as NAPOLEON III. and of the probability of its adoption as a French arm, I am assured on the best authority.

THE pumping out of the great bodies of water in dry docks is a tedious operation and often delay is troublesome, because a ship has to be shored up late at night. One of the docks at Portsmouth, England, has been fitted with a centrifugal pump six feet six inches in diameter, with zinc blades, which has lately had a trial. It is vertical, and is driven by two engines of forty horse-power each. The area of the basin is three hundred and four thousand nine hundred and twenty square feet, and of the dockway forty thousand six hundred and forty three more. One trial was continual pumping under conditions of a varying tide, and the rise of water in the basin averaged eighteen and one third inches an hour. A second trial for half an hour at dead low water raised the water in the basin eleven and three quarter inches. The lift was ten feet. Afterward the dock full of water to the depth of twenty-seven feet, one inch, was emptied completely in two hours, thirty-five minutes, which was fifty-five minutes less than the contracted time.

THE schemes for raising the *Affondatore* which were submitted to the authorities, were received from all parts of the world. It was finally determined to adopt a plan which has proved entirely successful at very little expense. The hatchways, hawseholes and all other openings in the hull were closed, and the water pumped out. The ship was then gradually and easily floated. The sinking of the ship was caused by the hawseholes being placed too low down, so that they were close to the water line, and in the disastrous storm a large quantity of water was shipped through them.

THE "Revolt in Spain" which the dailies have so blazoned before their readers of late as seriously compromising the safety of the State, is resolved by our foreign files into a plot discovered at Saragossa, in which some of the troops in that town were implicated. Still, the report of insurrections in other parts of the kingdom may be only premature, for the condition of Spain is such that if it were found in our own country would be thought decidedly alarming. But revolts in Spain follow different laws from those of other countries.

THE literature which will follow General MOLKE's rapid campaign in Bohemia bids fair to be not only extremely voluminous, but what is rare, of a value bearing no mean proportion to its mass.

FOREIGN MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS.

A PONDEROUS and powerful armament has been prepared at Woolwich Arsenal for the new Packpool Battery at Portsmouth. It consists of fifty 13-inch mortars, which were cast and finished for service in the Baltic during the Crimean war, and have since been lying in store.

VICE-ADMIRAL Sir JAMES HOPE, Commander-in-Chief of the North American and West India British naval station, will soon leave his post on account of the expiration of his three years' term of service. His successor is to be Vice-Admiral Sir RODNEY MUNDY. The British Army and Navy Gazette says that if the *Duncan*, the present flagship of the station, is dismantled in accordance with the existing practice, it is not improbable that the armor plated *Royal Alfred*, 4,068 tons, may be selected for the flagship of the new commander-in-chief.

THE fine large transports which have been fitted out at Cherbourg to bring the French troops home from Mexico have had a satisfactory trial trip, according to the French papers, and (November 12) were taking in coal and stores and forming their crews preparatory to their departure.

THE *Gazette de Weser* says that the annexations effected by Prussia will increase her military forces in this way:—The annexed States had from forty-five thousand to forty-eight thousand trained soldiers, of whom from twenty thousand to twenty-two thousand will at once enter the Prussian army. The yearly recruitment will furnish about twenty-two thousand men each. The formation of sixty-one battalions of infantry, and of twelve regiments of cavalry, in four squadrons, is ready prepared for the addition of a ninth company to all the battalions, and of a fifth squadron to all the cavalry regiments; a new regiment of artillery, and a new battalion of engineers have been in existence since the late war, and any deficiency in them can be made up out of the other corps, the same as with the infantry and the cavalry. For some years to come the newly-formed corps will not have, in case of mobilization, the regulation strength of one thousand and two, each battalion; but probably they will reckon at first six hundred, and the next year eight hundred, but the augmentation of the Prussian army, by the formation of these new corps, and by the reserves of the countries annexed, may be estimated already, for the ensuing year, at seventy thousand men. Adding the states of the Northern Confederation, including Saxony, which will furnish from fifty thousand to sixty thousand men, it makes a total increase of one hundred and thirty thousand troops which Prussia will be able to place in line in 1867, in the event of a new war. But the military strength of Prussia and the Northern Confederation will be much more considerable ten years hence, when, side by side with these new corps, shall be arranged the additional troops of the Landwehr, the organization and training of which will be by that time accomplished. Besides, a new organization of the Prussian Landwehr is expected in 1867, and for the first time, the men forming part of the reserve, after the re-organization of 1860, will enter the Landwehr. Instead of one hundred and sixteen battalions of this last-named force now in existence, it will then form one hundred and sixty-two, two of which will be attached to each of the eighty-one battalions of the guard and the infantry of the line.

THE Russian military service lasts for eight years of active duty, when the soldier is passed to the reserve from which he can be called into the field when necessary, for seven, and in cases of necessity, even for twelve years more. The evident great importance of a sound military system which has been one of the lessons of the late war, has brought out more facts in relation to the various organizations in Europe which are of great value.

THE London Times thinks that the increase of their armies is for most Continental nations an impossibility, for the reason that the States are not able to support enlargement of their military service. "It would be the same thing as adding weight to the harness on a man-at-arms' back, curtailing at the same time his allowance of meat and beer."

THE guns which made such effective work with the Italian ships at Lissa were really Prussian cast-steel breech loaders. They had been sold to Austria in more friendly times. They were called twenty-four-pounders, but according to the custom of the Prussian service throw a heavier than a twenty-four-pound shot.

THE French government has just placed in its Museum of Artillery at Paris a great gun called the "Griffin," or the Culverin of Ehrenbreitstein, cast in 1528. Its diameter is about 11.36 inches. The ball it fires has a diameter of 10.8 inches. The length of the piece is fifteen and a half feet, and its weight nearly twenty-nine thousand pounds. It is covered with inscriptions and engravings. The gun, which is one of the largest of the ancient pieces of artillery known, is pronounced by a French paper to be a magnificent specimen of the great cannons at the end of the fifteenth and beginning of the sixteenth century.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF WAR.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 14, 1866.

MR. PRESIDENT: Disbandment of the Volunteer forces in service at the time the Rebel armies surrendered; collecting the arms, ordnance, and military stores scattered over the vast theatre of war; the sale and disposition of unserviceable material; storing in arsenals, magazines, and depots that which might be used; settling and adjusting war claims; recruiting and organizing the Regular Army under the recent act; the establishment of posts and garrisons on the frontier and in the Indian country; testing the various improvements of breech-loading small-arms, and supplying them to the Army; practical experiments to determine the destructive power of projectiles and the comparative resisting qualities of materials; completing seaboard defences and providing them with armaments; planning and carrying on harbor and river improvements; these, with the administration of the laws relating to refugees, freedmen, and abandoned lands, have constituted the chief operations of the War Department during the past year.

The entire number of Volunteer troops to be mustered out was, on May 1, 1865, 1,034,064, and my last annual report recounted the operation of disbanding this force until November 15, 1865, when 800,983 troops had been transported, mustered out, and paid. The work was actively continued after that date, and on January 20, 1866, 918,722 Volunteers had been mustered out; February 15th, 952,452; March 10th, 967,887; May 1st, 996,782; June 30th, 1,010,670; November 1st, 1,023,021—leaving in service 11,043 Volunteers, white and colored. The aggregate reduction of the colored troops during the year has been 75,024, and at this date one regiment of artillery and thirteen of infantry, numbering about 10,000 officers and enlisted men, remain in the service. Commenced in May, 1865, the work of discharging and returning to their homes 1,034,064 Volunteers would have been completed within three months but for the necessity of retaining in service part of that force. Past experience shows that, should any national emergency require a larger force than is provided by the peace establishment, armies could be swiftly organized to at least the full strength of a million of men.

The reduction of the Army has been attended by a corresponding reduction of material and retrenchment of expenditures. The advanced depots of the Quartermaster's Department, which had been established as bases of operations, have been broken up; the greater part of the material sold at advantageous rates or concentrated in five principal depots and arsenals; and all unnecessary employees discharged. From May 1, 1865, to August 2, 1866, over 207,000 horses and mules were sold for \$15,269,075 54. About 4,400 barracks, hospitals, and other buildings have been sold during the year for \$447,873 14. The sale of irregular and damaged clothing in store produced during the fiscal year the sum of \$902,770 45. The fleet of 590 ocean transports in service on July 1, 1865, at a daily expense of \$82,400, was reduced before June 30, 1866, to 53 vessels, costing \$3,000 per diem, and most of these have since been discharged—ocean transportation being now almost entirely conducted by established commercial lines of steamers. Of 262 vessels which had been employed in inland transportation, at an expense of \$3,193,533 28, none were remaining in service on June 30, 1866; sales of river transports, steamers, and barges during the year are reported as amounting to \$1,132,895 92. The rates of wagon transportation in the Indian country have also been reduced by favorable contracts. The military railroads, which were operated during the war at a total expenditure of \$45,422,719 15, and which are officially reported to have reached an extent of 2,630 1/2 miles, and to have possessed 433 engines and 6,605 cars, have all been transferred to companies or boards of public works, upon condition of the adoption of loyal organizations of directors. Cash sales of railroad equipment to the amount of \$4,406,739 33 are reported, and credit sales of \$7,444,073 22; upon the latter there have been paid, principal and interest, \$1,200,085 19; leaving due to the United States, on June 30, 1866, principal and interest, \$6,570,074 05. The military telegraph, which attained an extent of 15,389 miles of lines constructed during the period of hostilities, with a total expenditure of \$3,219,400 during the war, and \$567,637 during the last fiscal year, has been discontinued, the material sold and disposed of, and the employees discharged, only a few confidential operators being still retained for cipher correspondence with commanders of important districts.

Such subsistence stores as could not be retained for supplying the reduced Army have for the most part been sold at satisfactory prices. The sale of unserviceable and surplus stores pertaining to the Signal Corps has been effected; most of the officers have been mustered out, and the employees discharged.

All the temporary ordnance depots established during the war, with the exception of that at Hilton Head, where the work is in progress but not completed, have been discontinued, and the supplies have been sent to arsenals in storage, or, when not worth the cost of transportation, have been sold. The expenditures at arsenals have been greatly diminished, and their operations limited.

General hospitals, hospital transports and railroad trains, ambulance corps, and a number of medical purveying depots have been dispensed with, and all perishable articles of medicines and hospital supplies, in excess of the requirements of a peace establishment, have been disposed of by public sale at advantageous rates, and the reserved supplies concentrated at five depots. The proceeds of old or surplus medical and hospital property amount to \$4,044,261 59.

But the sale and disposition of these large amounts of unserviceable and perishable stores still leave on hand an adequate supply of war material to meet any emergency that can possibly arise. The stock of clothing, equipment, quartermaster, subsistence, hospital, and ordnance stores, arms, ammunition, and field artillery is sufficient for the immediate equipment of large armies. The disbanded troops stand ready to respond to the national call, and with our vast means of transportation and rapid organization developed during the war, they can be organized, armed, equipped, and concentrated at whatever points military emergency may require. While, therefore, the war expenses have been reduced to the footing of a moderate and economical peace establishment, the national military strength remains unimpaired and in condition to be promptly put forth.

While the reduction of the Volunteer force and the advantageous disposition or concentration of war material were thus successfully accomplished without diminishing the military power of the country, recruiting and reorganizing the Regular Army favorably progressed. In consequence of the difficulty in procuring enlistments for the Regular while so many men were required for the Volunteer service, 135 companies of the Regular Army, as then authorized, were organized on May 31, 1865, but in the middle of the following July, these companies had been completed. Under the act of July 28, 1866, the Regular Army now comprises 10 regiments, or 120 companies, of cavalry, 5 regiments, or 60 companies, of artillery, and 45 regiments, or 450 companies, of infantry; of which 2 cavalry and 4 infantry regiments are composed of colored men, and 4 infantry regiments of men who are in the line of their duty. One regiment of white cavalry had been fully recruited on September 15th, the other regiment, assigned to the Pacific Coast, is very nearly completed. Forty-eight of the 54 companies required to convert into regiments the single battalions of the nine three-battalion regiments of the former organization have been completed and sent to their regiments. The 4 Veteran Reserve regiments have been assigned to districts where the men may be usefully employed in guarding storehouses and cemeteries, and on similar duties. The colored regiments will be recruited, as far as possible, from the colored Volunteers still in service. The law authorizes an assignment of 100 privates to a company as the maximum, 50 being the minimum, and the maximum strength of the Army is thus placed at 75,382, rank and file. The present strength of companies is fixed at 64 privates for cavalry, artillery, and infantry, and 122 privates for light batteries of artillery, making an aggregate strength of 54,392. As soon as the ranks shall be well filled, it is designed to increase the efficiency of the military force by raising the standard of qualifications.

The troops in service were regularly paid, and the demands of those discharged and mustered out promptly met. During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1866, \$10,431,004 41 were disbursed to the Army and Military Academy, \$249,945,313 36 to Volunteers; and in the disbursement of millions of dollars in small sums, and amid great difficulties and hazards, the total cost to the Government, in expenses of every character, is but a fractional portion of one per cent.

Every effort has been made to promote the comfort and health of the Army, and to give the best medical treatment to the wounded and sick. Well-grounded apprehensions of the appearance of Asiatic cholera as an epidemic, early in the present year, required prompt action for the protection of our troops. A rigid military quarantine was established on the Southern Atlantic coast, and sanitary precautions enforced. The adoption of these measures availed to control or eradicate the disease at the recruiting depots and forts where it appeared, before it assumed its usual alarming epidemic form; and official recognition has been given to the meritorious services of medical officers whose fidelity, energy, and skilful administration succeeded in averting or diminishing the horrors of wide-spread pestilence. In other respects the general health of the troops has been good. Among white troops the proportion of deaths, from all causes,

to cases treated, has been one to every fifty-two. Among colored troops the proportion of cases taken sick has been greater than with the white troops, and the mortality rate one death to every twenty-nine cases treated. There were remaining in general hospitals June 30, 1865, and admitted during the year, 64,538 patients, of whom, on June 30, 1866, only 97 remained under treatment. The comfort and proper medical treatment of the sick and wounded are secured in well-arranged post hospitals, of which there are at present 187, with a total capacity of 10,881 beds.

Measures have been adopted for the purpose of providing suitable shelter for the troops now stationed on the Plains, and for those which may be ordered thither, and to prevent suffering during the Winter. The Army has been well supplied with forage, about one-half the quantity having been supplied from the stock remaining on hand at the cessation of hostilities; the consumption for the year has been 3,300,000 bushels of oats, 5,061,000 bushels of corn, 136,000 tons of hay, 2,700 tons of straw.

Subsistence stores of good quality have been supplied to the Army, and though the larger part has been obtained at the principal market centres of the Northern States, yet the general return of the citizens, North and South, to the productiveness of peace, and the consequent reopening of the customary channels and sources of trade, have enabled a partial resumption of the course of procuring supplies at the points where they are to be consumed. Eighty-nine contracts for fresh beef have been made in the Southern States, at a general average price of 11-06 cents per pound, and in the interior of those States other articles to a small extent have been purchased. The market at New Orleans is now so well furnished, and has so far resumed a healthful mercantile condition, as to render it possible to procure there, at satisfactory prices, most of the subsistence stores required in the Department of the Gulf. On the Pacific coast, for several years after California was admitted to the Union, all the supplies for troops there stationed were required to be shipped from New York, but an ample and reliable market, comprising the produce of California and Oregon, and the foreign countries bordering upon the same ocean, is now found in San Francisco, and most of the subsistence stores for troops in the Division of the Pacific have been there obtained. In general the subsistence supplies purchased during the year have been procured upon contracts, concluded in pursuance of advertisements for sealed proposals, written proposals, and acceptances.

The importance of speedily providing the Army with breech-loading small-arms of the best pattern has been recognized and acted upon. By an order of January 3, 1866, a Board of competent officers was convened for the purpose of examining, testing, and reporting on the various models of original breech-loaders, and the various plans for the conversion into breech-loaders of the arms heretofore borne by our troops. This Board met on March 10th, and continued in session until June 4th, when its report was submitted, and directions have been given the Ordnance Department for the speedy manufacture of breech-loading arms. In view of the great number of small-arms on hand, it has been deemed advisable to convert Springfield rifle muskets, at a comparatively small cost, into efficient breech-loaders, rather than to incur the cost of the entire manufacture of new arms of that description, at a time too, when the invention may not have been perfected. This alteration of the Springfield musket has been effected so successfully as to render it an arm believed to be better in all respects than the Prussian needle-gun, while its metallic ammunition is regarded as superior to that of the latter. The Department has already on hand breech-loaders of approved patterns adequate for the supply of the cavalry, and mounted and light infantry.

Beside the measures that have been mentioned to provide for the comfort and promote the efficiency of the Army, stated monthly inspections have been made in every military command during the year, with a view to bring to notice, and promptly remedy, any irregularities and defects; and numerous special inspections have also been made throughout the whole country, for the purpose of correcting abuses, suggesting improvements, and effecting retrenchment in the service. The inspection service has not been changed by the return to peace; the system developed during the war, meeting the requirements as nearly as practicable, is still continued.

The present organization of Military Departments and Divisions is as follows:

The Department of the East, Major-General George G. Meade to command, to embrace the New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Fort Delaware. Headquarters at Philadelphia.

The Department of the Lakes, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Joseph Hooker to command, to embrace the States of Ohio, Michigan, Indiana, Illinois and Wisconsin. Headquarters at Detroit.

The Department of Washington, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. R. S. Canby to command, to embrace the District of Columbia, Alexandria and Fairfax counties, Virginia, and the States of Maryland and Delaware, except Fort Delaware. Headquarters at Washington.

The Department of the Potomac, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General John M. Schofield to command, to embrace the States of Virginia, except Alexandria and Fairfax counties, and West Virginia. Headquarters at Richmond.

The Department of the South, Major-General Daniel E. Sickles to command, to embrace the States of North and South Carolina. Headquarters at Charleston.

The Department of the Tennessee, Major-General George H. Thomas to command, to embrace the States of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama and Mississippi. Headquarters at Louisville.

The Department of the Gulf, Major-General Philip H. Sheridan to command, to embrace the States of Florida, Louisiana and Texas. Headquarters at New Orleans.

The Department of the Arkansas, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General E. C. Urd to command, to embrace the State of Arkansas and the Territory west of Henderson and Little Rock.

The Department of the Missouri, Major-General Winfield S. Hancock to command, to embrace the States of Missouri and Kansas, and the Territories of Colorado and New Mexico. Headquarters at Fort Leavenworth.

The Department of the Platte, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Philip St. George Cooke to command, to embrace the State of Iowa, the Territories of Nebraska and Utah, so much of Dakota as lies west of the 104th meridian, and so much of Montana as lies contiguous to the new road from Fort Laramie to Virginia City, Montana. Headquarters at Omaha.

The Department of Dakota, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry to command, to embrace the State of Minnesota and all the Territories of Dakota and Montana not embraced in the Department of the Platte. Headquarters at Fort Snelling.

The Department of California, Brigadier and Brevet Major-General Irwin McDowell to command, to embrace the States of California and Nevada, and the Territory of Arizona. Headquarters at San Francisco.

The Department of the Columbia, Major-General Frederick Steele to command, to embrace the State of Oregon and the Territories of Washington and Idaho. Headquarters at Portland.

The principal movements of troops have been in Texas, on the Mexican frontier, and in the Territories, the details of which are given in the accompanying report of General Grant, commanding the Armies of the United States, and the reports of Division and Department commanders, to which reference is made. General Grant reports that a military force has been kept in all the lately rebellious States, for the purposes of insuring the execution of law, and protecting life and property against the acts of those who, as yet, will acknowledge no law but force—a class smaller, in his opinion, than could have been expected after such a conflict as that through which we have passed, but sufficiently formidable to justify the course which has been pursued. Military movements have also been directed with a view to the protection of emigrants on their way to the mountain Territories against the hostility and opposition of the Indians.

Beside the operations thus recapitulated, of reduction, concentration, retrenchment, and reorganization of the military establishment, and payment, complete equipment, and disposition of the Army, other matters of National importance and interest have received the careful attention of the War Department.

The permanent defences of the country have been strengthened. Their efficiency has already been much increased by substituting cannon of larger calibre and improved model for lighter guns, and wrought iron for wooden gun-carriages. This work is still in progress, and will be continued. Diligent and careful efforts, based upon the designs and recommendations of a competent Board of Engineers, have been made to adapt old works, as well as those in process of construction, to more powerful armaments. Construction has been suspended upon some works, in order to await the completion of important experiments having in view the extensive use of iron shields or armor for the protection of guns and gunners; the results already attained give the promise of a great and highly beneficial application of the knowledge obtained by these trials.

Surveys of the lakes have been continued, and progress has already

been made in improving the harbors and rivers of the country. The work will be energetically prosecuted under the liberal appropriations made at the last session of Congress.

Active and careful measures have been instituted for, successfully and speedily carrying into effect the generous provisions of Congress for the benefit of surviving soldiers of the war for the Union. The subject of the payment of extra bounties to discharged soldiers, and extra pay to discharged officers, has received assiduous attention. The recent law devolving upon the War Department, instead of the accounting officers of the Treasury, the duties of examination and settlement of claims of this nature, imposed a vast accumulation of labor, and required the consideration of numerous acts of Congress and the regulations and practice of several bureaus; upon the proper performance of these extraordinary labors depends the disbursement of nearly eighty millions of dollars among more than a million of claimants. Soon after the adjournment of Congress a competent Board of officers was organized to prepare rules and regulations for the payment of the authorized bounties. Diligent application was given to the work, and the regulations, having been found to be in strict accordance with law, were promptly approved, published, and directed to be carried into effect. To the same Board the subject of bounties for colored soldiers was also referred, with a view to provide any additional checks that might guard the bounty from fraudulent assignments and secure it to colored soldiers, and protect the Treasury against fraud; and when the report was received, payment of the bounties was ordered. As to the other class of bounties, the Paymaster-General regards it impracticable to make payment until all applications shall have been received, and claims classified and registered by States and organizations; but by this preliminary process the ultimate payment of all will, it is believed, be greatly expedited. Attempted otherwise, probably the work would never be fully accomplished. Of the valuable public records by which the validity of the bounty claims is to be tested, there is in the archives of the Government but one copy, already much worn, for each period. An examination for each individual case would soon reduce them to illegible shreds.

The duty of the Government to the soldiers who have been maimed or have fallen in its defence has not been neglected. Much care has been taken by precautions and practical tests, to secure for the former the most durable, useful, and comfortable artificial limbs. From July 16, 1862, the date of the act of Congress authorizing artificial limbs to be furnished, to July 1, 1866, there have been supplied to disabled soldiers 3,981 legs, 2,240 arms, 9 feet, 55 hands, 125 surgical apparatus, and it is supposed that not more than 1,000 limbs remain still to be supplied, at an estimated cost of \$70,000. In order to include unfortunate cases in which, from the nature of the injury or operation, no limb or other surgical appliance can be advantageously adopted, the Surgeon-General has recommended that, if the appropriation for this purpose shall be continued, the money value of an artificial limb, in lieu of an order for the apparatus, be given to the maimed soldier. Forty-one national military cemeteries have been established, and into these had already been gathered, on June 30th, the remains of 104,526 Union soldiers. The sites for ten additional cemeteries have been selected, and the work upon them, for some time delayed by the climate and a threatened epidemic, is now in course of vigorous prosecution. Although it may not be desirable to remove the remains of those now reposing in other suitable burial grounds, it is estimated that our national cemeteries will be required to receive and protect the remains of 249,397 patriotic soldiers whose lives were sacrificed in defence of our national existence. The average cost of the removals and reinterments already accomplished is reported at \$9 75, amounting in the aggregate to \$1,144,791; and it is believed that an additional expenditure of \$1,009,294 will be necessary. It is proposed, instead of the wooden headboards heretofore used, to erect at the graves small monuments of cast iron, suitably protected by zinc coating against rust. Six lists of the dead, containing 32,696 names, have been published by the Quartermaster-General, and others will be issued as rapidly as they can be prepared.

Documents submitted by the chiefs of bureaus, and accompanying this report, contain detailed information relative to the operations of the War Department and the requirements of its respective branches.

The total estimate of military appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1867, is \$25,205,669 60.

The Adjutant-General's office has immediate supervision of recruiting for the Regular Army, and disbanding the Volunteer force, and charge also of the records and unfinished business of the Provost-Marshal-General's Bureau, which, in accordance with act of July 28, 1866, was discontinued on August 28th. Arrangements have been made for the prompt settlement of the undetermined questions formerly pertaining to that bureau, and for the removal to Washington of the records of its offices in the various States. The estimated appropriation required for the purposes of the Adjutant-General's office is \$300,000.

The offices of the Inspector-General's Department are now those of the regular establishment, and they are all engaged in their legitimate duties of stated and special inspections. No appropriation is required for this service.

In the Bureau of Military Justice during the past year 8,148 records of courts-martial and military commissions have been received, reviewed, and filed; 4,008 special reports made as to the regularity of judicial proceedings, the pardon of military offenders, the remission or commutation of sentences, and upon the miscellaneous subjects and questions referred for the opinion of the bureau; including also letters of instruction upon military law and practice to judge-advocates and reviewing officers. The number of records of military courts received at this bureau reached a minimum soon after the adoption of the recent Army act, and since that time has increased with the military force. The other business of the office, as an advisory branch of the War Department, will also, it is believed, continue to be augmented until the peace establishment shall be completely organized and the new Army fully recruited; and the fact that, in a large number of important cases, commanders of departments and armies are not authorized to execute sentences in time of peace, and that such cases can no longer be summarily disposed of without a reference to the Executive, will also require for the bureau a very considerable number of reports which heretofore have not been called for. Its aggregate business will, it is thought, not be reduced in proportion to the reduction of the military force.

In the Quartermaster's Department the returns and accounts of officers responsible for clothing and equipment during the year have been examined and transmitted to the Treasury for final settlement. The erection of the fire-proof warehouse at Philadelphia, for which Congress made an appropriation on July 28, will be commenced so soon as the proposals now invited by public advertisement shall have been received and compared; and authority is desired for the purchase of a site and erection of a similar structure at Jeffersonville, Indiana. During the fiscal year ocean transportation has been furnished for 131,581 men; inland transportation for 1,016,300 persons. 23,389 animals, 10,370 wheeled vehicles, and 429,000 tons of stores of all kinds; and the greater part of the bills for transportation during the war have been settled and paid. Claims, principally under the act of July 4, 1864, have been filed during the year to the amount of over \$11,000,000, upon which about 1,000,000 have been paid. No further appropriations are required for the Regular service of the Quartermaster's Department, as it is believed that the balances now available, and the sums received and to be received, will suffice for the next fiscal year. For contingencies the sum of \$100,000 is requested.

The Subsistence Department is engaged, under the joint resolution of July 25, 1866, in paying, upon certificates given by the Commissary General of Prisoners, commutation of rations to those United States soldiers who were held as prisoners of war. Tobacco is now furnished to the enlisted men of the Army, under proper regulations. The settlement of accounts of officers who have performed duty with the Subsistence Department has rapidly progressed. Claims under the act of July 4, 1864, which have been filed in the subsistence office, amount in the aggregate to \$1,758,081 04, on which \$85,343 10 have been allowed. Claims amounting to \$1,021,123 70 await final examination and decision. The total amount of money drawn from the treasury and disbursed by the Subsistence Department during the past fiscal year was \$7,518,872 54, including payment of claims under the act of July 4, 1864. The amount disbursed during the fiscal years of the war was:

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|--|-----------------|
| From July 1, 1861, to June 30, 1862..... | \$48,799,521 14 |
| From July 1, 1862, to June 30, 1863..... | 69,537,582 78 |
| From July 1, 1863, to June 30, 1864..... | 98,666,918 50 |
| From July 1, 1864, to June 30, 1865..... | 144,782,959 41 |
| From July 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866..... | 7,518,872 54 |

Total amount..... 369,305,854 37

No appropriation is required for the next fiscal year.

Arrangements will soon be consummated by the Medical Department for the permanent security of its valuable mortality records, including 16,906 folio volumes of hospital registers, 47,000 burial records, 16,000 hospital muster and pay rolls, alphabetical registers of the dead, containing 250,000 names of white and 20,000 of colored soldiers,

and the pathological collection constituting the Army medical museum. During the year official evidence, obtainable from no other source, of cause of death, or of discharge for disability, has been furnished in 49,212 cases, and 210,027 discharges upon certificates of disability, have been examined and classified. The total number of surgical cases classified and recorded is of wounds 133,932, and of operations 28,438. The preparation for publication of the medical and surgical history of the war has been prosecuted with energy, much of the manuscript and several of the illustrations for the first volume being completed. The Army medical museum continues to increase in value and usefulness, and the greater security and additional accommodations of the building to which it will be shortly removed, admit of the addition of a great number of interesting and instructive specimens not hitherto available for want of space. A small appropriation will be required to continue the work of classification and preservation of this national collection. The number of casualties from the commencement of the war to the present time, in the Regular and Volunteer medical staff, is ascertained to be 336, including 29 killed in battle, 12 killed by accident, 10 died of wounds, 4 died in Rebel prisons, 7 died of yellow fever, 3 died of cholera, 270 died of other diseases. During the war 35 medical officers were wounded in battle. The distribution of troops in small bodies over so large an extent of country necessitates the employment of acting assistant surgeons temporarily, but the number of these has been reduced from 1,997 on July 1, 1865, to 264 on July 1, 1866, and will be still further diminished when existing vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeons, created by the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, are filled; a corresponding decrease in the number of hospital stewards, for general service, has also been effected; and in every branch of the department reduction and retrenchment have been rigidly enforced. An aggregate expenditure of \$267,391 92 was incurred by the Medical Department in furnishing officers and supplies to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, which had under its control, during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1866, no appropriation applicable to the purpose; and though, under a decision of the Treasury Department, reimbursement was not made from subsequent appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau, no embarrassment arose and no legislation is required. The funds at the disposal of the Medical and Hospital Department, during the year ending June 30, 1866, were as follows:

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|--|-----------------------|
| Balance of appropriations remaining in the Treasury, July 1, 1865..... | \$1,161,181 24 |
| Amount of Treasury draft No. 1,544, on war warrant \$200, issued May 3, 1865, in favor of Assistant Surgeon J. B. Brinton, lost in the mail and subsequently refunded..... | 10,000 00 |
| Proceeds of sales of old or surplus medical and hospital property..... | 4,044,261 59 |
| Amount refunded on account of supplies furnished for the use of prisoners of war..... | 22,163 34 |
| Amount refunded by the Subsistence Department, being appropriation of amount paid for board and care of sick soldiers in private hospitals..... | 121,000 51 |
| Amount received for board of officers in hospitals..... | 14,298 96 |
| Amount recovered on account of stores and furniture lost or damaged in transportation..... | 4,597 42 |
| Refunded from appropriation for care of destitute discharged soldiers, being for board of discharged soldiers while having artificial limbs fitted..... | 6,955 24 |
| Received from all other sources..... | 1,005 91 |
| Total..... | 5,386,064 24 |
| Of this amount there was disbursed during the year— | |
| For medical and hospital supplies (a great part of this sum expended in payment of debt of previous year)..... | \$978,773 83 |
| For pay of private physicians..... | 928,584 65 |
| For pay of nurses and other hospital employees..... | 309,916 06 |
| For purchase of artificial limbs for disabled soldiers..... | 198,999 00 |
| For board of sick soldiers in private hospitals..... | 58,781 75 |
| For expenses of hospitals for officers..... | 23,158 51 |
| For expenses of purveying depots, laboratories, repairs, etc..... | 312,243 18 |
| For miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department..... | 32,345 39 |
| Total disbursements during the fiscal year..... | 2,837,801 77 |
| Balance in treasury June 30, 1866..... | 2,548,457 14 |
| Refunded of amount advanced by disbursing officers during the previous year..... | 1,806 33 |
| Total..... | 5,386,064 24 |
| The estimated appropriation required for the Medical Department during the next fiscal year is \$90,000. | |
| The Pay Department remains without material change. In consequence of additional labors imposed upon this branch of the War Department by recent Congressional enactment, and in order to promptly pay the large issue of Treasury certificates, it was necessary to retain temporarily a number of Additional Paymasters. The financial summary exhibits— | |
| A balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year \$120,106,909 32 | |
| Received from Treasury and other sources during the year..... | 163,426,228 97 |
| Total..... | 283,533,228 29 |
| Accounted for as follows: | |
| Disbursements to Army and Military Academy..... | \$10,431,004 42 |
| Disbursements to Volunteers..... | 248,943,313 36 |
| Unissued requisitions in Treasury..... | 10,750,000 00 |
| In hands of Paymasters June 30..... | 13,408,910 51 |
| Total..... | 283,533,228 29 |
| The total disbursements of each class during the fiscal year is: | |
| To troops on muster out..... | \$203,272,324 00 |
| To troops in service..... | 39,250,010 00 |
| To retired claims..... | 7,662,736 00 |
| To payment of Treasury certificates..... | 16,189,247 00 |
| Total..... | 256,374,317 00 |
| The estimated appropriations of the Pay Department amount to \$17,725,500 00 for pay of the Army for the next fiscal year. | |

The Corps of Engineers at the close of the fiscal year consisted of ninety-five officers, the battalion of engineer troops, and the Military Academy. Thirteen officers were on detached duty, serving in command of Military Departments, on special service connected with the levees of the Mississippi River, on the Light-house Board, with the Department of the Interior upon duties relating to the Pacific Railroad, on military surveys and staffs of the General-in-Chief and Commanding General of the Military Division of the Gulf; the remainder were diligently engaged in the duties of their profession, officers of desirable experience and practice having direct supervision of the more important works. The engineer troops were distributed between the Military Academy and the two depots of engineer supplies located at Willet's Point, New York, and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The condition of the battalion with regard to discipline and instruction is reported as satisfactory. At the two engineer depots much valuable war material has been collected from points where it had remained after the close of active operations in the field, and it is proposed to keep on hand a complete outfit, on a moderate scale, of such engineer, bridge, and siege equipment as would be most likely to come into requisition to supply unforeseen demands in the field. The Chief of Engineers suggests a modification of the act of June 23, 1865, in respect to the manner of procuring labor and material for improvements of harbors and rivers. The estimated appropriation required by the Engineer Bureau for the next fiscal year is \$5,140,000.

The Ordnance Department now limits the operations at arsenals to the construction of wrought-iron sea-coast carriages, and such ordnance supplies as are needed for immediate use; preservation of the ordnance stores left on hand at the close of the war; breaking up unserviceable ammunition; and completing unfinished buildings. Fire-proof workshops have been completed at Watervliet, Frankford, and Allegheny arsenals; three magazines, with a capacity for storing 16,000 barrels of gunpowder, have been built at St. Louis arsenal, and one of the same capacity at each of the arsenals at Washington City and Benicia. A board of officers is engaged in examining suitable sites for depositories of gunpowder, provided for by an appropriation of the last session of Congress; and the erection of such magazines as will furnish secure and suitable storage for all our powder, ammunition, and nitre, will be commenced early next Spring. The arsenals at the South which were seized by the Rebels, having been retaken, are reoccupied, excepting the North Carolina arsenal, which was destroyed, the Harper's Ferry arsenal, the workshops of which were burned, and which has been used as an ordnance depot, the arsenal in Florida, which has been transferred temporarily to the Freedmen's Bureau, and the arsenal in Arkansas, which is occupied by troops of the line. The Chief of Ordnance is of opinion that it is not ad-visable to rebuild the North Carolina arsenal, or to reestablish the arsenal at Harper's Ferry, and the sale of both is recom-

mended. All the small-arms and some of the other supplies which were collected at Baton Rouge, San Antonio, Augusta, Charleston, and Mount Vernon arsenals have been removed, and the only supplies which have been sent to them were such as were required for immediate issue to troops. The commission appointed under the act of April 19, 1864, to examine and report the value of property on Rock Island taken by the United States, by authority of that act, has entered upon its duties. As soon as good titles to the property shall have been acquired, the construction of the armory and arsenal as required by law will be hastened as fast as the appropriations will admit. It is important that this establishment should be built up as rapidly as possible, and a considerable sum has been estimated for that purpose during the next fiscal year. It is believed that all of it is necessary and can be judiciously and advantageously expended. The operations at the National armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, during the past year have been confined to cleaning and repairing arms used during the war, and to making the requisite preparations for converting the Springfield muskets into breech-loaders. The power and endurance of the 8-inch and 12-inch cast-iron rifle cannon have been subjected to practical tests, and the experiments will be continued. The Ordnance returns for three consecutive years, including a period of active service and ordinary repairs, show an average duration of five years for cavalry carbines, of four years for cavalry pistols, sabres, and accoutrements of seven years for infantry muskets, and six years for infantry accoutrements. From January 1, 1861, to June 30, 1866, the Ordnance Department provided 7,892 cannon; 11,787 artillery carriages; 4,922,130 small-arms; 2,362,546 complete sets of accoutrements for infantry and cavalry; 539,544 complete sets of cavalry horse equipments; 23,164 sets of horse artillery harness; 1,022,176,474 cartridges for small-arms; 1,220,555,435 percussion caps; 2,862,177 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition; 14,507,682 cannon primers and fuses; 12,875,294 pounds of artillery projectiles; 26,440,054 pounds of gunpowder; 6,395,152 pounds of nitre, and 90,416,295 pounds of lead. In addition to these, there were immense quantities of parts provided for repairing and making good articles damaged, lost or destroyed in the service. The fiscal resources of the Ordnance Bureau for the year amounted to \$3,501,062 56, and the expenditures to \$16,551,677 58, leaving a balance of \$13,749,385 18, of which \$18,943,804 28 were expended in the Treasury, and \$705,580 90 were to the credit of disbursing officers in the Government depositories on June 30, 1866. The estimated appropriation required by the Ordnance Office, including only such objects as require early attention, is \$1,593,242.

In the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners a reduced force has been engaged in receiving and completing the records relating to prisoners of war, in furnishing information required by the various bureaus, and in the investigation of claims for commutation of rations to United States soldiers while held as prisoners of war.

The clerical force at the office of the Signal Corps is employed in arranging and putting in durable form messages and reports which passed through or emanated from the corps during the war. The expenditures for the Signal service during the year ending September 30, 1866, were \$3,900 15; the total amount appropriated and still available for Signal service September 30, 1866, was \$252,565 97. No appropriation was requested of last Congress, and none will be required for the next fiscal year.

At the last examination the corps of cadets at the Military Academy numbered two hundred and twenty-eight members, and forty cadets of the graduating class completed the course of studies and were commissioned lieutenants in the Army. Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved, respectively, July 13 and 28, 1866, the Military Academy was separated from the Corps of Engineers, which, together with certain professors and cadets, had heretofore constituted the institution, and the officers of which had exercised exclusive supervision and control over it. Brevet Major-General Edmund Schriver, Inspector-General, has been assigned as Inspector, and Colonel T. G. Fitcher, of the Forty-fourth Infantry, appointed Superintendent. The report of the Board of Visitors for 1867 bears ample testimony to the usefulness and excellent condition of the Academy, and recommends the increase of the number of cadets to 400. With the present number of cadets but one graduate can be supplied to each regiment every second year, after the ordinary demands of the staff corps are met. During the past session of Congress important measures were adopted respecting the Academy, raising the standard of qualifications for admission, and requiring that appointments be hereafter made one year in advance of the date of admission. The Inspector, from personal observation, reports the authorities of the institution as most assiduous in their efforts to advance the interests of the Academy and its cadets. Its administration is characterized by economy, and habits of frugality are inculcated. Excellent discipline is maintained and judiciously enforced. The estimated appropriation for the Military Academy is \$243,867.

In the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands the Commissioner reports that there is no material change of organization, but business is facilitated and vexed questions settled by the law of 1866. The jurisdiction of assistant commissioners coincides generally with department and district commands, but is distinct in Maryland and the District of Columbia. Under the new law Maryland and Kentucky are embraced, and these States seem to require aid from the Bureau in promoting the interests of justice and education. In the Northern cities employment offices, of little expense to the Government, and not a source of revenue, have been established with a view to obtain work and homes for dependent freed people and to relieve crowded localities. The importance of self-support has been urged by proper means upon the laboring classes. Wages have been determined not by orders of Bureau officers, but by circumstances ordinarily affecting the price of labor in different localities. The education of freedmen and refugees has been carried on vigorously, under the immediate patronage of benevolent societies. A superintendent of education, devoting his whole time to his work, is stationed at the Bureau Headquarters in each State, and all Bureau officers co-operate with him. It is estimated that 150,000 freedmen and their children are now attending schools in the Southern States. Schools for refugee children are also established. Their formation is everywhere encouraged by the Bureau. There has been but little uniformity of action in different States in respect to the administration of justice. Assistant commissioners have been instructed to transfer military jurisdiction as rapidly as possible to State judicial tribunals. This has been done completely in some States, while in Virginia, Louisiana and Texas Bureau courts are still in existence. A claim division, instituted in March last, and aided by officers and agents throughout the States, has sought to prevent frauds upon colored soldiers in their efforts to collect unpaid claims. 195 claims were paid through the office of the Commissioner; 723 rejected at his office; 1,532 are in process of adjustment. The aggregate amount collected and paid is \$10,539 99. Detailed reports are given of the operations of the Bureau in each State and the District of Columbia. Transportation is reported as furnished to 6,352 destitute freed people and 387 refugees. 13,412,273 rations were issued between June 1, 1865, and September 1, 1866. The average number paid monthly to freedmen and freedwomen was 891,669; the average number per day, 29,819. The issue to whites increased until June 30, 1866, when issues to freedmen and refugees were about equal. From June 30, 1866, until September 1st, the number supported of both classes has diminished. Rigid scrutiny has been exercised to prevent issues to any but the absolutely destitute, and parts of the ration not actually needed were cut off. Officers were directed to hold each plantation, county, parish, and town responsible for the care of its own poor, but to very little purpose, for, with few exceptions, the State authorities have failed to contribute to the relief of the class of persons supported by the Government. Owing to the failure of crops the requirements of circular 10, of August 22d, could not be rigidly enforced. Upon the application of State officials, special issues are being made to certain States for the support of their pauper population. Rations are sold to teachers and agents of benevolent societies, under the same rules that apply to such purchases made by commissioned officers. Bureau hospitals receive the usual freedmen's ration. The amount of land now in position of the Bureau is 272,231 acres, to be increased by 228 tracts in Tennessee, of which the number of acres has not been reported. The aggregate number of parcels of town property, not included in the above, which have been in possession of the Bureau is 3,724, of which 2,605 have been restored, leaving a balance of 1,119 parcels of town property. The balance on hand of the Freedmen fund is..... \$282,383 52 The balance of district destitute fund..... 18,338 67 The balance of appropriation..... 6,825,259 30

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|---|---------------------|
| Total..... | 7,156,981 49 |
| The estimated amount due Subsistence Department is..... | |
| The transportation reported unpaid..... | \$297,000 00 |
| The transportation reported unpaid..... | 2,015 94 |
| The transportation estimated due..... | 20,000 00 |
| Estimated amount due Medical Department..... | 100,000 00 |
| Estimated amount due Quartermaster Department..... | 200,000 00 |
| Total..... | 648,015 94 |
| Total balance for all purposes of expenditure..... | 6,513,965 55 |

The Commissioner estimates the additional funds necessary for the next fiscal year as follows:

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|--|---------------------|
| Salaries of assistant commissioners, sub-assistants and agents..... | \$147,500 00 |
| Salaries of clerks..... | 82,800 00 |
| Stationery and printing..... | 63,000 00 |
| Quarters and fuel..... | 200,000 00 |
| Subsistence stores..... | 1,500,000 00 |
| Medical Department..... | 500,000 00 |
| Transportation..... | 800,000 00 |
| School superintendents..... | 25,000 00 |
| Buildings for schools and asylums (including construction, rent, and repairs)..... | 500,000 00 |
| Telegraphing and postage..... | 18,000 00 |
| Total..... | 3,886,300 00 |

In compliance with recent enactments of Congress, commissioners to assess the value of slaves enlisted into the U. S. Army during the war have been appointed for Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee, but their reports have not yet been received.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to again express my obligations to the Chiefs of Bureaus and their subordinates, who, in reducing the War Department to a peace establishment, have evinced the same diligence, ability, and fidelity to the interests of the Government that distinguished them during the labors, anxiety, and vicissitudes of the war, and contributed so much to its successful termination.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORT OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT, COMMANDING ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, Washington, Nov. 21, 1866.

SIR:—Since my report for 1865, the Volunteer force then in service has been almost entirely replaced by the Regular Army, mostly organized under the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866. The report of the Adjutant-General of the Army gives exact statistics on this subject.

Passing from civil war of the magnitude of that in which the United States has been engaged to government through the courts, it has been deemed necessary to keep a military force in all the lately rebellious States, to insure the execution of law, and to protect life and property against the acts of those who, as yet, will acknowledge no law but force. This class has proven to be much smaller than could have been expected after such a conflict. It has, however, been sufficiently formidable to justify the course which has been pursued. On the whole, the condition of the States that were in Rebellion against the Government may be regarded as good enough to warrant the hope that but a short time will intervene before the bulk of the troops now occupying them can be sent to our growing Territories, where they are so much needed.

I respectfully refer you to the reports of Generals Sherman, Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, Sickles, McDowell, Pope and Steele, herewith, for full information of the condition of the States and Territories under their command. The last of these reports is but this moment received. The time is passed when they should be in the hands of the printer to prepare them for presentation to Congress on its assembling. To make a full report I would have to get my facts from these reports. Time not permitting, I beg to refer them in lieu of their condensation by me.

With the expiration of the Rebellion, Indian hostilities have diminished. With a frontier constantly extending and encroaching upon the hunting-grounds of the Indian, hostilities, opposition at least, frequently occur. To meet this, and to protect the emigrant on his way to the mountain Territories, troops have been distributed to give the best protection with the means at hand. Few places are occupied by more than two, and many by but a single company. These troops are generally badly sheltered, and are supplied at great cost. During the past Summer, inspections were made by Generals Sherman, Pope, Ingalls, Sackett, and Babcock, to determine the proper places to occupy, to give the best protection to travel and settlements, and to determine the most economical method of furnishing supplies. The labor of putting up temporary quarters is performed by the troops intending to occupy them. In the course of the next season more permanent buildings will have to be erected, however, which will entail an expense for material at least. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that an appropriation for this special purpose be asked.

The permanent peace establishment being much larger than has been heretofore provided for, an appropriation for building barracks, store-houses, etc., to meet present wants, seems to be required. The reports of the heads of the staff departments of the Army, particularly that of the Quartermaster-General, may cover this point.

I would respectfully suggest for the consideration of Congress the propriety of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department and the abolition of Indian agencies, with the exception of a limited number of inspectors. The reason for this change seems to me both obvious and satisfactory. It would result in greater economy of expenditure, and, as I think, diminution of conflict between the Indian and white races.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, St. Louis, Mo., November 5, 1866.

General Sherman begins with a report on the territorial extent of his division, and passes on to the subject of the Indians. The Indians who have heretofore been located on reservations, such as the Wyandots, Shawnees, Pottawatomies, Pawnees, Cheyennes, Ojibwas, Creeks, etc., have given little or no trouble the last year, and do not come within our supervision more than our own people. But the wandering Sioux, who rove from Minnesota to Montana, and down as far as the Arkansas, have done acts of predatory hostility almost impossible to foresee or to prevent. In like manner the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Kiowas, Camanches and Apaches, Navajos and Utes, though supposed to be restricted to reservations, will not settle down, but they roam, according to their habits, over the vast plains, and they too have done acts of hostility, though the old men and chiefs of the tribes deny the acts altogether, or charge them on their young men, who, when absent on the hunt, are beyond their control.

I propose the coming year (with your consent, and with that of the Secretary of the Interior, in whose control the Indians are supposed to be), to restrict the Sioux north of the Platte, west of the Missouri River, and east of the new road to Montana which starts from Laramie or Virginia City by way of Fort Reno, Philip Kearny, C. F. Smith, etc. All Sioux found outside of these limits without a written pass from some military commander defining clearly their object, should be dealt with summarily. In like manner I would restrict the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Camanches, Kiowas, Apaches, and Navajos south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Union. This would leave for our people exclusively the use of the wide belt, east and west, between the Platte and the Arkansas, in which lie the two great railroads, and over which passes the bulk of travel to the mountain Territories. As long as these Indians can hunt the buffalo and antelope within the described limits we will have the depredations of last Summer, and worse yet, the exaggerations of danger raised by our own people, often for a very base purpose. It is our duty, and it shall be my study, to make the progress of construction of the great Pacific Railways that lay in this belt of country as safe as possible, as also to protect the stage and telegraph lines against any hostile bands, but they are so long that to guard them perfectly is an impossibility, unless we can restrict the Indians as herein stated. I beg you will submit this proposition to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, that we may know that we do not violate some one of the solemn treaties made with these Indians, who are very capacious, and claim to the very letter the execution on our part of these treaties, the obligation of which they seem to comprehend perfectly. In the Department of Dakota I propose that General Terry shall make the Missouri River as safe to boats as possible, and that he shall open and protect the new route from Minnesota to Montana, and afford the stages and wagons that travel that long and exposed route all the assistance in his power.

In the Department of the Pacific I propose that General Cooke shall continue to cover the building and engineering operations of the Pacific Railway that is under construction up the Platte, and has accomplished 275 miles of road, substantially this year; that he shall next year complete the wagon road from Fort Laramie to Virginia City, which the Indians give notice they will resist. They represent it as passing through the only remaining hunting grounds they have; but this road is necessary to Montana, and must be finished and made safe. It is on this road that we have encountered most trouble this year, and the Indians have killed Lieutenant

Daniels, Eighteenth infantry, 24 soldiers and about 20 citizens connected with trains. All these deaths must be avenged next year. By reason of the discharge of all Volunteers, and the late period at which we were provided a Regular Army, we were too weak to attempt it this year, and must do so next.

In the Department of the Missouri, General Hancock is charged with the protection of the Smoky Hill and Arkansas routes, and of the exposed settlements of Colorado and New Mexico. This is a most difficult problem. He will, of course, continue to give every assistance to the construction of the Union Pacific Railway, now done to Fort Riley, and under contract for 250 miles beyond; and he will do all that is possible to encourage and protect the settlements on the tributaries of the Upper Arkansas and along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. These are most important in a military sense, and they hold out the promise of a country that can now partially, and will soon be able to feed the men and horses needed in that hitherto desolate region at reasonable prices. Denver is already an important city, and the valleys of the Cache-la-Poudre, Thompson's Creek, Boulder, Fontaine-qui-buile, Huerfano and Purgatoire already present beautiful farms, and will, with some assistance and protection, soon be able to defend themselves against any band of Indians likely to threaten them. But, from all I can learn, New Mexico does not hold out the same hopes. It has been settled longer than Ohio, and yet remains poor and exposed, with but a thin line of fields along the Rio Grande, liable at all times to be swept by the incursions of the Nomad Indians that surround it. The whole Territory seems a pastoral land, but not fit for cultivation. The mines undeveloped are supposed to be very valuable, but as yet remain mostly in a state of nature. We have held this Territory since 1846, twenty years, at a cost to the National Treasury of full a hundred millions of dollars, and I doubt if it will ever reimburse to the country a tithe of that sum. The entire population may be assumed at a hundred thousand, and the minimum force required there will not fall much short of two thousand five hundred men, which should be mostly cavalry. Much of the very food consumed by men and horses has to be hauled over a thousand miles, at a cost of fifteen cents a pound, and the cost of every man will average \$1,000 a year. General Carleton, who commands there, is thoroughly conversant with all its history and interests, and seems alive to his obligations to the General Government. With the consent of the War Department he has collected, as prisoners of war, the hostile Navajos and Apaches to the number of 8,793 men, women and children, on a reservation 40 miles square, at the Bosque Redondo (Fort Sumner); and General Haines, my chief commissary, reports the cost of feeding them alone at from \$50,000 to \$70,000 a month. This is done on the supposition that it costs less to feed them than to fight them. In this connection, I send herewith a most full and complete report by General Carleton, of date October 17, 1866, called for by me during my recent tour. I invite your special attention to the papers indorsed by him, giving the abstract of Indian scouts for the years 1863 and 1864; and I infer these fights have been much less frequent since he has collected the hostile Indians on the reserve. You will observe, also, that his calculation is that the Indians will be soon self-supporting. I hope so, for surely we cannot afford to feed them at the present rate without asking a special appropriation of Congress. I also here subjoin the most valuable and comprehensive report of General Pope on the same matters, of date August 13, 1866, and think that his views are entitled to very great weight and consideration. I think these Navajos and Apaches, the Cheyennes and Arapahos, with the Kiowas, could probably be got to reservations near the Cherokees and Choctaws; but between them and the Utes and Sioux there is a traditional hereditary war that cannot be reconciled in one generation. They will not live together; and, indeed, while by feeding the Indians we may keep some quiet, others will be as hard to keep to their reservations as the wild buffaloes. After the next year's experience, I hope to be able to advise some more specific measures than are embraced herein.

In the Department of Arkansas, General J. J. Reynolds has managed matters so quietly and so skillfully that we have had not a particle of trouble. In matters connected with the freed negroes, he was admirably seconded by the Commissioner, General Sprague, a most accomplished soldier and gentleman. I feel assured that General Ord, who has recently succeeded General Reynolds, will continue in that Department to maintain absolute peace, and that plenty and prosperity will soon repay the labors of the industrious inhabitants. The Indians to the west of Arkansas are reported as more nearly approaching civilization than any Indians ever did on this continent. It is worthy an effort on our part to endeavor to spread their influence, and to attract to the same quarter all of the Plain Indians that can be induced to remove there, and by contact and example to learn to cultivate land and raise cattle and horses, by which many of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, have become quite wealthy and respectable.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General commanding.
General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to General Grant, commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1866.
General Orders No. 92.

The following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General or received at this office during the week ending November 24, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Under the provision of General Orders No. 79, May 1st, 1865, from this office, the services of Captain Edward S. Allen (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, being no longer needed, he is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. S. O. No. 576, A. G. O., November 19, 1866.

Brevet Major H. A. Boyce, A. Q. M. U. S. Volunteers is temporarily assigned to the charge of the Office of the Inspection Division in this Office, and will conduct its correspondence, being hereby authorized to sign all routine letters, as by order of the Quartermaster-General. S. O. No. 56, Q. M. G. O., November 19, 1866.

The proceedings and findings of the General Court-martial which convened at Raleigh, North Carolina, June 25, 1866, pursuant to Special Orders No. 270, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, June 7, 1866, and of which Brevet Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Volunteers, is President, which resulted in the acquittal of Brevet Major J. C. Mann, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, are approved. General Court-Martial Orders No. 211, Adjutant-General's Office, November 17, 1866.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, will report by letter to Brevet Brigadier-General Hoyt, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, for duty. Special Orders No. 590, A. G. O., November 26, 1866.

Captain George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Vancouver, W. T., and will report without delay to Commanding General Department of California, for duty in Arizona. Special Orders No. 90, Military Division of the Pacific, November 2, 1866.

The following-named officer is announced upon the Staff of the Department Commander, Department of Dakota:

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Chandler, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster. Orders General Terry, Omaha, Nebraska Territory, September 18, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

The following is the distribution of the troops in the Department of Dakota, under command of Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, U. S. A. The headquarters of the Department are at Fort Snelling, Minnesota:

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Alexander, Colonel Tenth infantry, commanding.

Fort Snelling, Minn.—Department Headquarters, District Headquarters, and Headquarters Tenth infantry, and Company B Tenth infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Alexander commanding.

Fort Wadsworth, D. T.—Brevet Colonel S. B. Hayman, Major Tenth infantry, commanding; Companies I, E, G, and K, Tenth infantry.

Fort Abercrombie, D. T.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Hall, Captain Tenth infantry, commanding; Companies D and F, Tenth infantry.

Fort Ridgely, Minn.—Brevet Major William L. Kellogg, Captain Tenth infantry, commanding; Company H, Tenth infantry.

Fort Ripley, Minn.—Captain John L. Smyth, Tenth infantry, commanding; Companies A and I, Tenth infantry.

DISTRICT OF UPPER MISSOURI.

Colonel J. V. D. Reeve, Thirteenth infantry, commanding.

Fort Rice, D. T.—District Headquarters, Headquarters and Companies B, E, F, G, and H, Third battalion Thirteenth infantry; Brevet Colonel J. U. G. Whistler, Major Thirteenth infantry, commanding.

Fort Sully, D. T.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Andrews, Thirteenth infantry, commanding; Company A, Third battalion, and Companies C, E, G, and H, Second battalion Camp Cooke, M. T.—Major William Clinton, Thirteenth infantry, commanding; Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, First battalion.

Fort Randall, D. T.—Major Hiram Dryer, Thirteenth infantry, commanding; Companies A, B, and F, Second battalion Thirteenth infantry.

Fort Buford, D. T.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Rankin, Captain Thirteenth infantry, commanding; Company C, Third battalion Thirteenth infantry.

Fort Dakota, D. T.—Brevet Major K. Knox, Captain Thirteenth infantry, commanding; Company D, Second battalion Thirteenth infantry.

Fort Berthold, D. T.—Captain W. W. Osborn, Thirteenth infantry, commanding; Company D, Second battalion Thirteenth infantry.

The following is an extract from an order issued by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN J. COPPINGER, Captain Fourteenth U. S. infantry, commanding a post in the Indian Territory:

In accordance with Special Orders No. 54, Headquarters District of Boise, September 8, 1866, a post is established at this point. It is hereby named (subject to approval) Camp Winthrop, in remembrance of one whose memory will long be cherished in this command, beloved by his brother officers, revered by his soldiers, the last commander of the Regular Brigade of the Army of the Potomac. Brigadier-General FREDERIC WINTHROP, Captain Twelfth infantry, was killed leading his men to the enemy's breastworks and victory, at the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Austin, Texas, Monday, December 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major James F. Grimes, Captain Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Major P. E. Holcomb, Captain Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry H. Humphreys, Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant E. O. Gibson, Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry. First Lieutenant Charles Steelhammer, Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, Judge-Advocate. This Court to sit without regard to hours.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Mason, Texas, Monday, December 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Captain Eugene W. Crittenden, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Captain John A. Thompson, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Captain John A. Wilcox, Fourth U. S. cavalry; First Lieutenant Theodore J. Wirt, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Second Lieutenant Robert McClellent, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Second Lieutenant William C. Hemphill, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Second Lieutenant William J. Moberly, Fourth U. S. cavalry. First Lieutenant Boyd L. Fletcher, Fourth U. S. cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

We learn from a correspondent that General Asboth, the new Minister of the United States to the Argentine Republic, arrived at Montevideo by the English packet *Arno*, on the 10th of October, and left the next day for Buenos Ayres in the U. S. steamer *Shamokin*, accompanied by the U. S. steamer *Kansas*. The U. S. steamer *Wasp* was left at Montevideo.

The Secretary of War has directed that Brevet Major-General David Tillson, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Georgia, and Major-General R. K. Scott, Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina, who were ordered to be mustered out on the 1st instant, be retained in service until further orders.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. H. WARREN, Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops, Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols., has been ordered to proceed to Victoria, Texas, for the purpose of inspecting, with a view of condemning, articles of Commis-

sary property and stores, for which First Lieutenant B. L. Fletcher, Fourth U. S. cavalry, is responsible as Acting Commissary of Subsistence at the above-named post.

First Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, has been directed to proceed to Baton Rouge, La., with the ordnance and ordnance stores pertaining to his regiment, now being mustered out of service. Lieutenant Grimes will return to New Orleans upon the completion of the above duty.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Beman, Captain and C. S. V., having been mustered out of service per Special Orders No. 544, dated War Department, Oct. 31, 1866, First Lieutenant Justin A. Wilcox, Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops, has been appointed Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Indianola, Texas.

BREVET Major R. P. Wilson, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry, reported at Headquarters District of Texas, on the 23d ult., with Companies E, F, and H, Second battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, en route for Indianola, Texas, in compliance with Special Orders No. 75, paragraph 1, current series, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your correspondent "Navajo," in your issue of the 17th inst., must have been so engrossed by his preparations, during the past four or five years, to enter the Military Academy, that he has not heard, as yet, of the war waged during these years for the suppression of rebellion and the preservation of the Nation's life; a war which, for sanguinary contests and gallantry displayed by the combatants on both sides of "Mason and Dixon," has, it is not too much to say, never been surpassed. In this contest the Regular Army was but as "a drop in the bucket." It was fought and won by the intelligent citizen Army of the Republic. It does not appear so preposterous as "Navajo" seems to think it, that, in the increase of the Army, some of these men who have displayed an aptness for the profession of arms, and who have, on hardly-contested fields, proved their competency to command, should seek for commissions; judging four years apprenticeship to the reality of war equal to the same length of time spent at the theory.

Many think that the resolution of the "Pittsburg Convention" on this subject is not too strong, viz: "We demand that in the appointments to the Army, faithful services in the field shall be considered equal to an education at West Point; or, in other words, that men who, again and again, have proved their gallantry and competency as soldiers, are as likely to make good officers as the young gentlemen who are educated at the expense of the people, to sneer at them; "Spanish and geology" to the contrary notwithstanding.

During the war it was my fortune to be a Volunteer officer, and, as such, I served on the Staff of more than one "graduate," whose name is synonymous with all that is noblest and truest as soldier and gentleman; one of whom is mourned by a country, and whose name and memory is cherished as the Nation's property. These men, individually and collectively, have done much to establish the reputation of the Military Academy, but from not one of them did I ever hear a slur on the Volunteers. It may be, that after "Navajo" graduates and associates with some of the Volunteer appointees, his superiority will not occur to him in so striking a manner.

I am not an applicant for position in the Army, but, because of retiring to the life of a civilian, for which my "reading," "riting" and "rithmetic" fit me, I do not, and never shall, lose my interest in the service, and this subject has touched the *esprit de corps* of an

EX OFFICER OF VOLUNTEERS.

A NEW HAT ORNAMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In view of the fact that there will ere long be a change in the uniform of the Army, will you permit me to suggest through your valuable paper an ornamental design for the hat and cap of the infantry, which I propose as a substitute for the present unsightly and unsuggestive bugle.

Six feathered and barbed arrows embrodered in gold, crossing at the point where the feathers and blades join, arranged three on each side, each barb slightly separated and elevated above the other, the lowest barb on each side, one-fourth of an inch from the plane, the corps number to be embrodered in silver in the upper angle as at present. The design for enlisted men to be cut out of black brass, so as to be more substantial than the present stamping process.

The meaning of this design will be patent to all; it is beautifully appropriate and suggestive of the corps in unity and strength.

KEARNEY.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, November 26, 1866.

THE TARDINESS OF JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Officers are trying to discover the cause of the numerous desertions from the Regular service. Perhaps the following case may assist them to a decision. A private in my company (now serving in the Department of the East) was placed in the guard house and charges preferred against him in May, 1866. Two weeks since the proceedings of the General Court-martial in his case were published to the company. The court acquitted the prisoner. An innocent man confined nearly seven months.

Should not the Judge-Advocate of a court be directed to forward each case as soon as completed to Department Headquarters in order that the case can be reviewed and published at once.

A court sits for weeks and sometimes for months, and according to the present rule the proceedings are forwarded after the court adjourns. To review the proceedings case-

and the pathological collection constituting the Army medical museum. During the year official evidence, obtainable from no other source, of cause of death, or of discharge for disability, has been furnished in 40,312 cases, and 210,027 discharges upon certificates of disability, have been examined and classified. The total number of surgical cases classified and recorded is of wounds 133,352, and of operations 24,438. The preparation for publication of the medical and surgical history of the war has been prosecuted with energy, much of the manuscript and several of the illustrations for the first volume being completed. The Army medical museum continues to increase in value and usefulness, and the greater security and additional accommodations of the building to which it will be shortly removed, admit of the addition of a great number of interesting and instructive specimens not hitherto available for want of space. A small appropriation will be required to continue the work of classification and preservation of this national collection. The number of casualties from the commencement of the war to the present time, in the Regular and Volunteer medical staff, is ascertained to be 336, including 336 killed in battle, 12 killed by accident, 10 died of cholera, 270 died of other diseases. During the war 35 medical officers were wounded in battle. The distribution of troops in small bodies over so large an extent of country necessitates the employment of acting assistant surgeons temporarily, but the number of these has been reduced from 1,997 on July 1, 1865, to 364 on July 1, 1866, and will be still further diminished when existing vacancies in the grade of assistant surgeons, created by the act of Congress of July 28, 1866, are filled; a corresponding decrease in the number of hospital stewards, for general service, has also been effected; and in every branch of the department reduction and retrenchment have been rigidly enforced. An aggregate expenditure of \$267,391 92 was incurred by the Medical Department in furnishing officers and supplies to the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, which had under its control, during the fiscal year ending July 1, 1866, no appropriation applicable to the purpose; and though under a decision of the Treasury Department, reimbursement was not made from subsequent appropriations for the Freedmen's Bureau, no embarrassment arose and no legislation is required. The funds at the disposal of the Medical and Hospital Department, during the year ending June 30, 1866, were as follows:

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| Balance of appropriations remaining in the Treasury, July 1, 1865..... | \$1,161,161 24 |
| Amount of Treasury draft No. 1,544, on war warrant 3,205, issued May 3, 1865, in favor of Assistant Surgeon J. B. Brinton, lost in the mail and subsequently refunded..... | 10,000 00 |
| Proceeds of sales of old or surplus medical and hospital property..... | 4,044,261 59 |
| Amount refunded on account of supplies furnished for the use of prisoners of war..... | 22,163 34 |
| Amount refunded by the Subsistence Department, being appropriation of amount paid for board and care of sick soldiers in private hospitals..... | 121,000 51 |
| Amount received for board of officers in hospitals..... | 14,298 96 |
| Amount recovered on account of stores and furniture lost or damaged in transportation..... | 4,597 42 |
| Refunded from appropriation for care of destitute discharged soldiers, being for board of discharged soldiers while having artificial limbs fitted..... | 6,955 24 |
| Received from all other sources..... | 1,005 94 |
| Total..... | 5,386,064 24 |

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|--|---------------------|
| Of this amount there was disbursed during the same period— | |
| For medical and hospital supplies (a great part of this sum expended in payment of debt of previous year)..... | \$975,773 83 |
| For pay of private physicians..... | 926,584 05 |
| For pay of nurses and other hospital employees..... | 309,910 06 |
| For purchase of artificial limbs for disabled soldiers..... | 198,999 00 |
| For board of sick soldiers in private hospitals..... | 58,731 75 |
| For expenses of hospitals for officers..... | 23,158 51 |
| For expenses of purveying depots, laboratories, repairs, etc..... | 312,243 18 |
| For miscellaneous expenses of the Medical Department..... | 32,345 39 |
| Total disbursements during the fiscal year..... | 2,837,801 77 |
| Balance in Treasury June 30, 1866..... | 2,548,262 47 |
| Refunded of amount advanced by disbursing officers during the previous year..... | 1,805 33 |
| Total..... | 5,386,064 24 |

The estimated appropriation required for the Medical Department during the next fiscal year is \$50,000.

The Pay Department remains without material change. In consequence of additional labors imposed upon this branch of the War Department by recent Congressional enactment, and in order to promptly pay the large issue of Treasury certificates, it was necessary to retain temporarily a number of Additional Paymasters. The financial summary exhibits—

| | |
|---|-----------------------|
| A balance on hand at the beginning of the fiscal year..... | \$120,106,900 32 |
| Received from Treasury and other sources during the year..... | 163,426,228 97 |
| Total..... | 283,533,228 29 |
| Accounted for as follows: | |
| Disbursements to Army and Military Academy..... | \$10,451,004 42 |
| Disbursements to Volunteers..... | 248,943,313 38 |
| Unexpended requisitions in Treasury..... | 10,750,000 00 |
| In hands of Paymasters June 30..... | 13,408,910 51 |
| Total..... | 283,533,228 29 |

The total disbursements of each class during the fiscal year is:

| | |
|--|-----------------------|
| To troops..... | \$205,272,324 00 |
| To troops in service..... | 30,250,010 00 |
| To referred claims..... | 7,983,736 00 |
| To payment of Treasury certificates..... | 16,189,247 00 |
| Total..... | 259,747,317 00 |

The estimated appropriations of the Pay Department amount to \$17,725,500 00 for pay of the Army for the next fiscal year.

The Corps of Engineers at the close of the fiscal year consisted of ninety-five officers, the battalion of engineer troops, and the Military Academy. Thirteen officers were on detached duty, serving in command of Military Departments, on special service connected with the levees of the Mississippi River, on the Light-house Board, with the Department of the Interior upon duties relating to the Pacific Railroad, on military surveys and staffs of the General-in-Chief and Commanding General of the Military Division of the Gulf; the remainder were diligently engaged in the duties of their profession, officers of desirable experience and practice, having direct supervision of the more important works. The engineer troops were distributed between the Military Academy and the two depots of engineer supplies located at Willett's Point, New York, and at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri. The condition of the battalion with regard to discipline and instruction is reported as satisfactory. At the two engineer depots much valuable war material has been collected from points where it had remained after the close of active operations in the field, and it is proposed to keep on hand a complete outfit, on a moderate scale, of such engineer, bridge, and siege equipment as would be most likely to come into requisition to supply unforeseen demands in the field. The Chief of Engineers suggests a modification of the act of June 23, 1865, in respect to the manner of procuring labor and material for improvements of harbors and rivers. The estimated appropriation required by the Engineer Bureau for the next fiscal year is \$5,140,000.

The Ordnance Department now limits the operations at arsenals to the construction of wrought-iron sea-coast carriages, and such ordnance supplies as are needed for immediate use; preservation of the ordnance stores left on hand at the close of the war; breaking up unserviceable ammunition; and completing unfinished buildings. Fire-proof workshops have been completed at Watervliet, Frankford, and Allegheny arsenals; three magazines, with a capacity for storing 16,000 barrels of gunpowder, have been built at St. Louis arsenal, and one of the same capacity at each of the arsenals at Washington City and Benicia. A board of officers is engaged in examining suitable sites for depositories of gunpowder, provided for by an appropriation of the last session of Congress; and the erection of such magazines as will furnish secure and suitable storage for all our powder, ammunition, and nitre, will be commenced early next Spring. The arsenals at the South which were seized by the Rebels, having been retaken, are reoccupied, excepting the North Carolina arsenals, which was destroyed, the Harper's Ferry armory, the workshops of which were burned, and which has been used as an ordnance depot, the arsenal in Florida, which has been transferred temporarily to the Freedmen's Bureau, and the arsenal in Arkansas, which is occupied by troops of the line. The Chief of Ordnance is of opinion that it is not ad-visable to rebuild the North Carolina arsenal, or to reestablish the armory at Harper's Ferry, and the sale of both is recom-

mended. All the small-arms and some of the other supplies which were collected at Baton Rouge, San Antonio, Augusta, Charleston, and Mobile, from arsenals have been removed, and the only supplies which have been sent to them were such as were required for immediate issue to troops. The commission appointed under the act of April 19, 1864, to examine and report the value of property on Rock Island taken by the United States, by authority of that act, has entered upon its duties. As soon as good titles to the property shall have been acquired, the construction of the armory and arsenal, as required by law, will be hastened as fast as the appropriations will admit. It is important that this establishment should be built up as rapidly as possible, and a considerable sum has been estimated for that purpose during the next fiscal year. It is believed that all of it is necessary and can be judiciously and advantageously expended.

The operations at the National armory at Springfield, Massachusetts, during the past year have been confined to cleaning and repairing arms used during the war, and to making the requisite preparations for converting the Springfield muskets into breech-loaders. The power and endurance of the 8-inch and 12-inch cast-iron rifle cannon have been subjected to practical tests, and the experiments will be continued. The ordnance returns for three consecutive years, including a period of active service and ordinary repairs, show an average duration of five years for cavalry carbines, of four years for cavalry pistols, sabres, and accoutrements of seven years for infantry muskets, and six years for infantry accoutrements. From January 1, 1865, to June 30, 1866, the Ordnance Department provided 7,892 cannon; 11,787 artillery carriages; 4,022,130 small-arms; 2,362,546 complete sets of accoutrements for infantry and cavalry; 539,544 complete sets of cavalry horse equipments; 28,164 sets of horse artillery harness; 1,023,176,474 cartridges for small arms; 1,520,555,455 percussion caps; 2,862,177 rounds of fixed artillery ammunition; 14,597,682 cannon primers and fuses; 12,875,294 pounds of artillery projectiles; 26,440,054 pounds of gunpowder; 6,395,152 pounds of nitre, and 90,416,295 pounds of lead. In addition to these, there were immense quantities of parts provided for repairing and making good articles damaged, lost or destroyed in the service. The fiscal resources of the Ordnance Bureau for the year amounted to \$35,301,062 50, and the expenditures to \$16,551,677 58, leaving a balance of \$18,749,385 18, of which \$18,043,804 25 were undrawn balances in the Treasury, and \$705,580 93 were to the credit of disbursing officers in the Government depositories on June 30, 1866. The estimated appropriation required by the Ordnance Office, including only such objects as require early attention, is \$1,595,242.

In the office of the Commissary General of Prisoners a reduced force has been engaged in receiving and completing the records relating to prisoners of war, in furnishing information required by the various bureaus, and in the investigation of claims for commutation of rations to United States soldiers while held as prisoners of war.

The clerical force at the office of the Signal Corps is employed in arranging and putting in durable form messages and reports which passed through or emanated from the corps during the war. The expenditures for the Signal service during the year ending September 30, 1866, were \$3,900 15; the total amount appropriated and still available for Signal service September 30, 1866, was \$252,565 97. No appropriation was requested of last Congress, and none will be required for the next fiscal year.

At the last examination the corps of cadets at the Military Academy numbered two hundred and twenty-eight members, and forty cadets of the graduating class completed the course of studies and were commissioned lieutenants in the Army. Under the provisions of the act of Congress approved, respectively, July 13 and 28, 1866, the Military Academy was separated from the Corps of Engineers, which, together with certain professors and cadets, had heretofore constituted the institution, and the officers of which had exercised exclusive supervision and control over it. Brevet Major-General Edmund Scribner, Inspector-General, has been assigned as Inspector, and Colonel T. G. Fitcher, of the Forty-fourth Infantry, appointed Superintendent. The report of the Board of Visitors for 1867 bears ample testimony to the usefulness and excellent condition of the Academy, and recommends the increase of the number of cadets to 400. With the present number of cadets but one graduate can be supplied to each regiment every second year, after the ordinary demands of the staff corps are met. During the past session of Congress important measures were adopted respecting the Academy, raising the standard of qualifications for admission, and requiring that appointments be hereafter made one year in advance of the date of admission. The Inspector, from personal observation, reports the authorities of the institution as most assiduous in their efforts to advance the interests of the Academy and its cadets. Its administration is characterized by economy, and habits of frugality are inculcated. Excellent discipline is maintained and judiciously enforced. The estimated appropriation for the Military Academy is \$243,867.

In the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands the Commissioner reports that there is no material change of organization, but business is facilitated and vexed questions settled by the law of 1866. The jurisdiction of assistant commissioners coincides generally with department and district commands, but is distinct in Maryland and the District of Columbia. Under the new law Maryland and Kentucky are embraced, and these States seem to require aid from the Bureau in promoting the interests of justice and education of the Northern cities employment offices, of little expense to the Government, and not a source of revenue, have been established with a view to obtain work and homes for dependent freed people and to relieve crowded localities. The importance of self-support has been urged by proper means upon the laboring classes. Wages have been determined not by orders of Bureau officers, but by circumstances ordinarily affecting the price of labor in different localities. The education of freedmen and refugees has been carried on vigorously, under the immediate patronage of benevolent societies. A superintendent of education, devoting his whole time to his work, is stationed at the Bureau Headquarters in each State, and all Bureau officers co-operate with him. It is estimated that 150,000 freedmen and their children are now attending school in the Southern States. Schools for refugee white children are also established. Their formation is everywhere encouraged by the Bureau. There has been but little uniformity of action in different States in respect to the administration of justice. Assistant commissioners have been instructed to transfer military jurisdiction as rapidly as possible to State judicial tribunals. This has been done completely in some States, while in Virginia, Louisiana and Texas Bureau courts are still in existence. A claim division, instituted in March last, and aided by officers and agents throughout the States, has sought to prevent frauds upon colored soldiers in their efforts to collect unpaid claims. 195 claims were paid through the office of the Commissioner; 723 rejected at his office; 1,532 are in process of adjustment. The aggregate amount collected and paid is \$10,539 09. Detailed reports are given of the operations of the Bureau in each State and the District of Columbia. Transportation is reported as furnished to 6,352 destitute freed people and 387 refugees. 15,412,273 rations were issued between June 1, 1865, and September 1, 1866. The average number per month, of freedmen and freedwomen, was 894,569; the average number per day, 29,819. The issue to whites increased until June 30, 1866, when issues to freedmen and refugees were about equal. From June 30, 1866, until September 1st, the number supported of both classes has diminished. Rigid scrutiny has been exercised to prevent issues to any but the absolutely destitute, and parts of the ration not actually needed were cut off. Officers were directed to hold each plantation, county, parish, and town responsible for the care of its own poor, but to very little purpose, for, with few exceptions, the State authorities have failed to contribute to the relief of the class of persons supported by the Government. Owing to the failure of crops the requirements of circular 10, of August 22d, could not be rigidly enforced. Upon the application of State officials, special issues are being made to certain States for the support of their pauper population. Rations are sold to teachers and agents of benevolent societies, under the same rules that apply to such purchases made by commissioned officers. Bureau hospitals receive the usual freedmen's ration. The amount of land now in possession of the Bureau is 272,231 acres, to be increased by 228 tracts in Tennessee, of which the number of acres has not been reported. The aggregate number of parcels of town property, not included in the above, which have been in possession of the Bureau is 3,724, of which 2,605 have been restored, leaving a balance of 1,119 parcels of town property. The balance on hand of the Freedmen fund is..... \$282,383 52 The balance of district destitute fund..... 18,338 67 The balance of appropriation..... 6,825,259 30

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|---|---------------------|
| Total..... | 7,156,981 49 |
| The estimated amount due Subsistence Department is..... | \$297,000 00 |
| The transportation reported unpaid..... | 2,015 94 |
| The transportation estimated due..... | 20,000 00 |
| Estimated amount due Medical Department..... | 100,000 00 |
| Estimated amount due Quartermaster Department..... | 200,000 00 |
| Total balance for all purposes of expenditure..... | 6,513,963 55 |

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| The Commissioner estimates the additional funds necessary for the next fiscal year as follows: | |
| Salaries of assistant commissioners, sub-assistants and agents..... | \$147,500 00 |
| Salaries of clerks..... | 82,800 00 |
| Stationery and printing..... | 65,000 00 |
| Quarters and fuel..... | 200,000 00 |
| Subsistence stores..... | 1,500,000 00 |
| Medical Department..... | 500,000 00 |
| Transportation..... | 800,000 00 |
| School superintendents..... | 25,000 00 |
| Buildings for schools and asylums (including construction, rental and repairs)..... | 500,000 00 |
| Telegraphing and postage..... | 18,000 00 |
| Total..... | 3,336,300 00 |

In compliance with recent enactments of Congress, commissioners to assess the value of slaves enlisted into the U. S. Army during the war have been appointed for Missouri, Maryland, Kentucky, and Tennessee, but their reports have not yet been received.

In conclusion, it gives me pleasure to again express my obligations to the Chief of Bureau and their subordinates, who, in reducing the War Department to a peace establishment, have evinced the same diligence, ability, and fidelity to the interests of the Government that distinguished them during the labors, anxiety, and vicissitudes of the war, and contributed so much to its successful termination.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORT OF GENERAL U. S. GRANT, COMMANDING ARMY.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES, }
WASHINGTON, Nov. 21, 1866.

SIR:—Since my report for 1865, the Volunteer force then in service has been almost entirely replaced by the Regular Army, mostly organized under the act of Congress approved July 28, 1866. The report of the Adjutant-General of the Army gives exact statistics on this subject.

Passing from civil war of the magnitude of that in which the United States has been engaged to government through the courts, it has been deemed necessary to keep a military force in all the lately rebellious States, to insure the execution of law, and to protect life and property against the acts of those who, as yet, will acknowledge no law but force. This class has proven to be much smaller than could have been expected after such a conflict. It has, however, been sufficiently formidable to justify the course which has been pursued. On the whole, the condition of the States that were in Rebellion against the Government may be regarded as good enough to warrant the hope that but a short time will intervene before the bulk of the troops now occupying them can be sent to our growing Territories, where they are so much needed.

I respectfully refer you to the reports of Generals Sherman, Halleck, Meade, Sheridan, Thomas, Sickles, McPherson, Pope and Steele, herewith, for full information of the condition of the States and Territories under their command. The last of these reports is but this moment received. The time is passed when they should be in the hands of the printer to prepare them for presentation to Congress on its assembling. To make a full report I would have to get my facts from these reports. Time not permitting, I beg to refer them in lieu of their condensation by me.

With the expiration of the Rebellion, Indian hostilities have diminished. With a frontier constantly extending and encroaching upon the hunting-grounds of the Indian, hostilities, opposition at least, frequently occur. To meet this, and to protect the emigrant on his way to the mountain Territories, troops have been distributed to give the best protection with the means at hand. Few places are occupied by more than two or three companies, and many by but a single company. These troops are generally badly sheltered, and are supplied at great cost. During the past summer, inspections were made by Generals Sherman, Pope, Ingalls, Sackett, and Babcock, to determine the proper places to occupy, to give the best protection to travel and settlements, and to determine the most economical method of furnishing supplies. The labor of putting up temporary quarters is performed by the troops intending to occupy them. In the course of the next season more permanent buildings will have to be erected, however, which will entail an expense for material at least. I would respectfully suggest, therefore, that an appropriation for this special purpose be asked.

The permanent peace establishment being much larger than has been heretofore provided for, an appropriation for building barracks, store-houses, etc., to meet present wants, seems to be required. The reports of the heads of the staff departments of the Army, particularly that of the Quartermaster-General, may cover this point.

I would respectfully suggest for the consideration of Congress the propriety of transferring the Indian Bureau from the Interior to the War Department and the abolition of Indian agencies, with the exception of a limited number of inspectors. The reason for this change seems to me both obvious and satisfactory. It would result in greater economy of expenditure, and, as I think, diminution of conflict between the Indian and white races.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
U. S. GRANT, General.

Hon. E. M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

REPORT OF LIEUTENANT-GENERAL W. T. SHERMAN.

HEADQUARTERS MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSOURI, }
ST. LOUIS, Mo., November 6, 1866.

General Sherman begins with a report on the territorial extent of his division, and passes on to the subject of the Indians.

The Indians who have heretofore been located by reservations, such as the Wyandots, Shawnees, Potawatomies, Pawnees, Cheyennes, Ojibwas, Creeks, etc., have given little or no trouble the last year, and do not come within our supervision more than our own people. But the wandering Sioux, who rove from Minnesota to Montana, and down as far as the Arkansas, have done acts of predatory hostility almost impossible to foresee or to prevent. In like manner the Arapahoes and Cheyennes, Kiowas, Camanches and Apaches, Navajos and Utes, though supposed to be restricted to reservations, will not settle down, but they roam, according to their habits, over the vast plains, and they too have done acts of hostility, though the old men and chiefs of the tribes deny the acts altogether, or charge them on their young men, who, when absent on the hunt, are beyond their control.

I propose the coming year (with your consent, and with that of the Secretary of the Interior, in whose control the Indians are supposed to be), to restrict the Sioux north of the Platte, west of the Missouri River, and east of the new road to Montana which starts from Laramie or Virginia City by way of Fort Reno, Philip Kearny, C. F. Smith, etc. All Sioux found outside of these limits without a written pass from some military commander defining clearly their object, should be dealt with summarily. In like manner I would restrict the Arapahoes, Cheyennes, Camanches, Kiowas, Apaches, and Navajos south of the Arkansas and east of Fort Union. This would leave for our people exclusively the use of the wide belt, east and west, between the Platte and the Arkansas, in which lie the two great railroads, and over which passes the bulk of travel to the mountain Territories. As long as these Indians can hunt the buffalo and antelope within the described limits we will have the depredations of last summer, and worse yet, the exaggerations of danger raised by our own people, often for a very base purpose. It is our duty, and it shall be my study, to make the progress of construction of the great Pacific Railways that lay in this belt of country as safe as possible, as also to protect the stage and telegraph lines against any hostile bands, but they are so long that to guard them perfectly is an impossibility, unless we can restrict the Indians as herein stated. I beg you will submit this proposition to the honorable Secretary of the Interior, that we may know that we do not violate some one of the solemn treaties made with these Indians, who are very capacious, and claim to the very letter the execution on our part of these treaties, the obligation of which they seem to comprehend perfectly.

In the Department of Dakota I propose that General Terry shall continue to cover the building and engineering operations of the Pacific Railway that is under construction up the Platte, and has accomplished 275 miles of road, substantially this year; that he shall next year complete the wagon road from Fort Laramie to Virginia City, which the Indians give notice they will resist. They represent it as passing through the only remaining hunting ground they have; but this road is necessary to Montana, and must be established and made safe. It is on this road that we have encountered most trouble this year, and the Indians have killed Lieutenant

Desails, Eighteenth infantry, 24 soldiers and about 20 citizens connected with trains. All these deaths must be averted next year. By reason of the discharge of all Volunteers, and the late period at which we were provided a Regular Army, we were too weak to attempt it this year, and must do so next.

In the Department of the Missouri, General Hancock is charged with the protection of the Smoky Hill and Arkansas routes, and of the exposed settlements of Colorado and New Mexico. This is a most difficult problem. He will, of course, continue to give every assistance to the construction of the Union Pacific Railway, now done to Fort Riley, and under contract for 250 miles beyond; and he will do all that is possible to encourage and protect the settlements on the tributaries of the Upper Arkansas and along the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains. These are most important in a military sense, and they hold out the promise of a country that can now partially be made a desolate region at reasonable prices. Denver is already an important city, and the valleys of the Cache-la-Poudre, Thompson's Creek, Boulder, Fontaine-qui-buile, Huerfano and Purgatoire already present beautiful farms, and will, with some assistance and protection, soon be able to defend themselves against any band of Indians likely to threaten them. But, from all I can learn, New Mexico does not hold out the same hopes. It has been settled longer than Ohio, and yet remains poor and exposed, with but a thin line of fields along the Rio Grande, liable at all times to be swept by the hordes of the Nomadic Indians that surround it. The whole Territory seems a pastoral land, but not fit for cultivation. The mines undeveloped are supposed to be very valuable, but as yet remain mostly in a state of nature. We have held this Territory since 1848, twenty years, at a cost to the National Treasury of full a hundred millions of dollars, and I doubt if it will ever reimburse to the country a tithe of that sum. The entire population may be assumed at a hundred thousand, and the minimum force required there will not fall much short of two thousand five hundred men, which should be mostly cavalry. Much of the very food consumed by men and horses has to be hauled over a thousand miles, at a cost of fifteen cents a pound, and the cost of every man will average \$1,000 a year. General Carleton, who commands there, is thoroughly conversant with all its history and interests, and seems alive to his obligations to the General Government. With the consent of the War Department he has collected, as prisoners of war, the hostile Navajos and Apaches to the number of 8,793 men, women and children, on a reservation 40 miles square, at the Bosque Redondo (Fort Sumner); and General Haines, my chief commissary, reports the cost of feeding them alone at from \$50,000 to \$70,000 a month. This is done on the supposition that it costs less to feed them than to fight them. In this connection, I send herewith a most full and complete report by General Carleton, of date October 17, 1866, called for by me during my recent tour. I invite your special attention to the papers endorsed by him, giving the abstract of Indian scouts for the years 1863 and 1864; and I infer these fights have been much less frequent since he has collected the hostile Indians on the reserve. You will observe, also, that his calculation is that the Indians will be soon self-supporting. I hope so, for surely we cannot afford to feed them at the present rate without asking a special appropriation of Congress. I also here subjoin the most valuable and comprehensive report of General Pope on the same matters, of date August 13, 1866, and think that his views are entitled to very great weight and consideration. I think these Navajos and Apaches, the Cheyennes and Arapahos, with the Kiowas, could probably be got to reservations near the Cherokees and Choctaws; but between them and the Utes and Sioux there is a traditional hereditary war that cannot be reconciled in one generation. They will not live together; and, indeed, while by feeding the Indians we may keep some quiet, others will be as hard to keep to their reservations as the wild buffaloes. After the next year's experience, I hope to be able to advise some more specific measures than are embraced herein.

In the Department of Arkansas, General J. J. Reynolds has managed matters so quietly and so skillfully that we have had not a particle of trouble. In matters connected with the freed negroes, he was admirably seconded by the Commissioner, General Sprague, a most accomplished soldier and gentleman. I feel assured that General Ord, who has recently succeeded General Reynolds, will continue in that Department to maintain absolute peace, and that plenty and prosperity will soon repay the labors of the industrious inhabitants. The Indians to the west of Arkansas are reported as more nearly approaching civilization than any Indians ever did on this continent. It is worthy an effort on our part to endeavor to spread their influence, and to attract to the same quarter all of the Plain Indians that can be induced to remove there, and by contact and example to learn to cultivate land and raise cattle and horses, by which many of the Choctaws and Chickasaws, Cherokees and Creeks, have become quite wealthy and respectable.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,
W. T. SHERMAN, Lieutenant-General commanding.
General John A. Rawlins, Chief of Staff to General Grant, commanding Armies of the United States, Washington, D. C.

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 24, 1866.

General Orders No. 92.

THE following memorandum of orders and instructions issued by the Quartermaster-General or received at this office during the week ending November 24, 1866, is published for the information of officers of the Quartermaster's Department.

(Signed) M. C. MEIGS, Quartermaster-General,
Brevet Major-General U. S. A.

Under the provision of General Orders No. 79, May 1st, 1865, from this Office, the services of Captain Edward S. Allen (Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel), Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, being no longer needed, he is hereby honorably mustered out of the service of the United States. He will receive no final payments until he shall have satisfied the Pay Department that he is not indebted to the United States. S. O. No. 576, A. G. O., November 19, 1866.

Brevet Major H. A. Boyce, A. Q. M. U. S. Volunteers, is temporarily assigned to the charge of the Office of the Inspection Division in this Office, and will conduct its correspondence, being hereby authorized to sign all routine letters, as by order of the Quartermaster-General. S. O. No. 56, Q. M. G. O., November 19, 1866.

The proceedings and findings of the General Court-martial which convened at Raleigh, North Carolina, June 25, 1866, pursuant to Special Orders No. 270, War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, June 7, 1866, and of which Brevet Major-General Thomas H. Ruger, U. S. Volunteers, is President, which resulted in the acquittal of Brevet Major J. C. Mann, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, are approved. General Court-Martial Orders No. 211, Adjutant-General's Office, November 17, 1866.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING DECEMBER 1, 1866.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, will report by letter to Brevet Brigadier-General Hoyt, Chief Quartermaster, Department of the Lakes, for duty. Special Orders No. 590, A. G. O., November 26, 1866.

Captain George H. Weeks, Assistant Quartermaster, U. S. Army, is relieved from duty at Fort Vancouver, W. T., and will report without delay to Commanding General Department of California, for duty in Arizona. Special Orders No. 90, Military Division of the Pacific, November 2, 1866.

The following-named officer is announced upon the Staff of the Department Commander, Department of Dakota:

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John G. Chandler, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Army, Chief Quartermaster. Orders General Terry, Omaha, Nebraska Territory, September 18, 1866.

DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA.

THE following is the distribution of the troops in the Department of Dakota, under command of Brevet Major-General A. H. Terry, U. S. A. The headquarters of the Department are at Fort Snelling, Minnesota:

DISTRICT OF MINNESOTA.

Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Alexander, Colonel Tenth infantry, commanding.

Fort Snelling, Minn.—Department Headquarters, District Headquarters, and Headquarters Tenth infantry, and Company B Tenth infantry, Brevet Brigadier-General E. B. Alexander commanding.

Fort Wadsworth, D. T.—Brevet Colonel S. B. Hayman, Major Tenth infantry, commanding; Companies I, E, G, and K, Tenth infantry.

Fort Abercrombie, D. T.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Hall, Captain Tenth infantry, commanding; Companies D and F, Tenth infantry.

Fort Ridgely, Minn.—Brevet Major William L. Kellogg, Captain Tenth infantry, commanding; Company H, Tenth infantry.

Fort Ripley, Minn.—Captain John L. Smyth, Tenth infantry, commanding; Companies A and I, Tenth infantry.

DISTRICT OF UPPER MISSOURI.

Colonel J. V. D. Reeve, Thirteenth infantry, commanding.

Fort Rice, D. T.—District Headquarters, Headquarters and Companies B, E, F, G, and H, Third battalion Thirteenth infantry; Brevet Colonel J. U. G. Whistler, Major Thirteenth infantry, commanding.

Fort Sully, D. T.—Lieutenant-Colonel G. L. Andrews, Thirteenth infantry, commanding; Company A, Third battalion, and Companies C, E, G, and H, Second battalion Camp Cooke, M. T.—Major William Clinton, Thirteenth infantry, commanding; Companies A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, First battalion.

Fort Randall, D. T.—Major Hiram Dryer, Thirteenth infantry, commanding; Companies A, B, and F, Second battalion Thirteenth infantry.

Fort Buford, D. T.—Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel W. G. Rankin, Captain Thirteenth infantry, commanding; Company C, Third battalion Thirteenth infantry.

Fort Dakota, D. T.—Brevet Major K. Knox, Captain Thirteenth infantry, commanding; Company D, Second battalion Thirteenth infantry.

Fort Berthold, D. T.—Captain W. W. Osborn, Thirteenth infantry, commanding; Company D, Second battalion Thirteenth infantry.

THE following is an extract from an order issued by Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel JOHN J. COPPINGER, Captain Fourteenth U. S. infantry, commanding a post in the Indian Territory:

In accordance with Special Orders No. 54, Headquarters District of Boise, September 8, 1866, a post is established at this point. It is hereby named (subject to approval) Camp Winthrop, in remembrance of one whose memory will long be cherished in this command, beloved by his brother officers, revered by his soldiers, the last commander of the Regular Brigade of the Army of the Potomac. Brigadier-General FREDERIC WINTHROP, Captain Twelfth infantry, was killed leading his men to the enemy's breastworks and victory, at the battle of Five Forks, April 1, 1865.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Austin, Texas, Monday, December 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major James F. Grimes, Captain Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Major P. E. Holcomb, Captain Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant Henry H. Humphreys, Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant E. O. Gibson, Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant Horatio Potter, Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry. First Lieutenant Charles Steelhammer, Second Battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, Judge-Advocate. This Court to sit without regard to hours.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Fort Mason, Texas, Monday, December 10, 1866, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Captain Eugene W. Crittenden, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Captain John A. Thompson, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Captain John A. Wilcox, Fourth U. S. cavalry; First Lieutenant Theodore J. Wirt, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Second Lieutenant Robert McClellmont, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Second Lieutenant William C. Hemphill, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Second Lieutenant William J. Moberly, Fourth U. S. cavalry. First Lieutenant Boyd L. Fletcher, Fourth U. S. cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

We learn from a correspondent that General Asboth, the new Minister of the United States to the Argentine Republic, arrived at Montevideo by the English packet *Arno*, on the 10th of October, and left the next day for Buenos Ayres in the U. S. steamer *Shamokin*, accompanied by the U. S. steamer *Kansas*. The U. S. steamer *Wasp* was left at Montevideo.

THE Secretary of War has directed that Brevet Major-General David Tillson, U. S. Volunteers, Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Georgia, and Major-General R. K. Scott, Assistant Commissioner for South Carolina, who were ordered to be mustered out on the 1st instant, be retained in service until further orders.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL L. H. WARREN, Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops, Brevet Colonel U. S. Vols., has been ordered to proceed to Victoria, Texas, for the purpose of inspecting, with a view of condemning, articles of Commis-

sary property and stores, for which First Lieutenant B. L. Fletcher, Fourth U. S. cavalry, is responsible as Acting Commissary of Subsistence at the above-named post.

FIRST Lieutenant George S. Grimes, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, has been directed to proceed to Baton Rouge, La., with the ordnance and ordnance stores pertaining to his regiment, now being mustered out of service. Lieutenant Grimes will return to New Orleans upon the completion of the above duty.

BREVET Lieutenant-Colonel E. C. Beman, Captain and C. S. V., having been mustered out of service per Special Orders No. 544, dated War Department, Oct. 31, 1866, First Lieutenant Justin A. Wilcox, Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops, has been appointed Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Indianola, Texas.

BREVET Major R. P. Wilson, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry, reported at Headquarters District of Texas, on the 23d ult., with Companies E, F, and H, Second battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, en route for Indianola, Texas, in compliance with Special Orders No. 75, paragraph 1, current series, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf.

CORRESPONDENCE.

THE Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

REGULARS AND VOLUNTEERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Your correspondent "Navajo," in your issue of the 17th inst., must have been so engrossed by his preparations, during the past four or five years, to enter the Military Academy, that he has not heard, as yet, of the war waged during these years for the suppression of rebellion and the preservation of the Nation's life; a war which, for sanguinary contests and gallantry displayed by the combatants on both sides of "Mason and Dixon," has, it is not too much to say, never been surpassed. In this contest the Regular Army was but as "a drop in the bucket." It was fought and won by the intelligent citizen Army of the Republic. It does not appear so preposterous as "Navajo" seems to think it, that, in the increase of the Army, some of these men who have displayed an aptness for the profession of arms, and who have, on hardly-contested fields, proved their competency to command, should seek for commissions; judging four years apprenticeship to the reality of war equal to the same length of time spent at the theory.

Many think that the resolution of the "Pittsburg Convention" on this subject is not too strong, viz: "We demand that in the appointments to the Army, faithful services in the field shall be considered equal to an education at West Point; or, in other words, that men who, again and again, have proved their gallantry and competency as soldiers, are as likely to make good officers as the young gentlemen who are educated at the expense of the people, to sneer at them; "Spanish and geology" to the contrary notwithstanding.

During the war it was my fortune to be a Volunteer officer, and, as such, I served on the Staff of more than one "graduate," whose name is synonymous with all that is noblest and truest as soldier and gentleman; one of whom is mourned by a country, and whose name and memory is cherished as the Nation's property. These men, individually and collectively, have done much to establish the reputation of the Military Academy, but from not one of them did I ever hear a slur on the Volunteers. It may be, that after "Navajo" graduates and associates with some of the Volunteer appointees, his superiority will not occur to him in so striking a manner.

I am not an applicant for position in the Army, but, because of retiring to the life of a civilian, for which my "reading," "riting" and "rithmetio" fit me, I do not, and never shall, lose my interest in the service, and this subject has touched the *ceprit de corps* of an

EX OFFICER OF VOLUNTEERS.

A NEW HAT ORNAMENT.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—In view of the fact that there will ere long be a change in the uniform of the Army, will you permit me to suggest through your valuable paper an ornamental design for the hat and cap of the infantry, which I propose as a substitute for the present unsightly and unsuggestive bugle.

Six feathered and barbed arrows embroidered in gold, crossing at the point where the feathers and blades join, arranged three on each side, each barb slightly separated and elevated above the other, the lowest barb on each side, one-fourth of an inch from the plane, the corps number to be embroidered in silver in the upper angle as at present. The design for enlisted men to be cut out of block brass, so as to be more substantial than the present stamping process.

The meaning of this design will be patent to all; it is beautifully appropriate and suggestive of the corps in unity and strength.

KEARNEY.

LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY, November 26, 1866.

THE TARDINESS OF JUSTICE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—Officers are trying to discover the cause of the numerous desertions from the Regular service. Perhaps the following case may assist them to a decision. A private in my company (now serving in the Department of the East) was placed in the guard house and charges preferred against him in May, 1866. Two weeks since the proceedings of the General Court-martial in his case were published to the company. The court acquitted the prisoner. An innocent man confined nearly seven months.

Should not the Judge-Advocate of a court be directed to forward each case as soon as completed to Department Headquarters in order that the case can be reviewed and published at once.

A court sits for weeks and sometimes for months, and according to the present rule the proceedings are forwarded after the court adjourns. To review the proceedings care-

fully may require the Judge-Advocate of the Department a month; also a month for the printer to print them. So that a soldier (innocent or guilty) is on an average in the guard house four months before he hears the result of his trial. In the mean time his brother soldiers have forgotten his offence, sympathize with him, and he becomes a martyr in their eyes; his sentence is not a benefit to them, as they do not approve of it. A prisoner after a week's confinement loses his pride, becomes dirty and insolent, gets his full night's rest, and lounges through his work in the daytime with his pipe in his mouth, under charge of the guard.

Military punishments should be prompt and severe. The punishment for slight offences should be especially prompt, as the other men will acquiesce and approve of the punishment, but if deferred a week, they will think of the prisoner's good qualities, the provocation he received, etc., and in ten days will sympathize with him and even risk punishment in order to favor him.

Many garrisons are now so small that a garrison court cannot be ordered, so lighter offences have to come before a General court. Why cannot post commanders or the second officer in rank (if there is one) act as a garrison court? Certainly the regular officers now in service are as well posted in military duties as field officers of volunteers were, when the law authorizing field officers' courts was passed.

YOUNG MAN BUT OLD SOLDIER.

NOVEMBER 25, 1866.

BOAT-DISENGAGING APPARATUS FOR THE NAVY.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—I find the following circular from the Secretary of the Treasury going the rounds of the papers. If a boat-diseengaging apparatus is so essential to the merchant service as to require an act of Congress ordering the use of one, why is not one equally essential for the Navy, every vessel of which carries a living freight? Yet I cannot hear that there is any such apparatus in use on board a single vessel of the Navy. At the commencement of the Rebellion Congress bought the patent right of a disengaging apparatus from Lieutenant Hunter Davidson, U. S. N., who remained in service just long enough to finger the appropriation before going over to the Rebels; but this right thus bought and paid for has never been exercised. There are a dozen other devices, all of which have been patented, and all more or less improvements upon the old-time and clumsy apparatus still in vogue.

It seems to me this is a subject of sufficient importance to be committed to a Board of officers who should examine into the relative merits of all the known inventions, and report the result. The simplest and best should then be adopted. The following is the circular alluded to:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, November 3, 1866.
Congress at its last session having passed "An act further to provide for the safety of the lives of passengers on board vessels," approved July 25, 1866, the tenth section of which is as follows: "That all sea-going vessels carrying passengers, and those navigating any of the Northern and Northwestern lakes, shall have the life-boats required by law, provided with suitable boat-diseengaging apparatus, so arranged as to allow such boats to be safely launched, with their complements of passengers, while such vessels are under speed or otherwise, and so as to allow such disengaging apparatus to be operated by one person, disengaging both ends of the boat simultaneously from the tackles by which it may be lowered into the water," your attention is called to the same, with the request that you will bring it to the notice of shipowners and others interested, and impress upon them the importance of complying with its provisions.

H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury.
On the 6th instant a circular containing the same section of the act was issued to inspectors of steamboats, calling their earnest attention to its provisions, and directing them to see at once that all vessels propelled wholly or in part by steam are hereafter equipped with suitable disengaging apparatus as required by the section of the act just quoted, and that henceforth no certificate shall be granted unless vessels are thus provided.

NAVY.

COMPANY "Q."

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR:—There being already enough theorists at work reforming and reorganizing the Army, we preface this by saying we are no reformers, so called. Congress, with a zeal most praiseworthy, has done all that it could find time to do with the poor bantling, and stripped it of its feathers, music and spurs, and put it on half rations to stand out in the cold, with its eyes full of rueful tears, that but for its forlorn condition one might think were falling for its suffering country. No; we don't propose to reform—we only speak for a humble and suffering portion of the Army who, having no pay, get, in these times of retrenchment, no legislation. Every guard house from the "Coral" used as such on the Rio Grande to the wall-tent in six inches of snow on the slope of Fort Porter, Buffalo, contains a detachment of men from the famous or infamous company "Q," whose letter is not found in the regimental rolls, and whose members have no claims on the paymaster.

These men, victims of the demoralization resulting naturally from war, and the lax discipline in many badly-regulated State regiments, or their own inherent vices, crowd the guard houses almost to suffocation. Forts Columbus, Hamilton, Schuyler, Delaware and Warren could together supply enough men who have been sentenced to various periods of hard labor "under charge of the guard" to form a respectable sized battalion. We don't mention Tortugas because, if all the men sentenced to that fort have been sent there, it is celebrated foundations that took Wright fourteen years to finish and test, have long since sunk out of sight and sent that portion of company "Q" to a better world or a worse one.

Now what shall be done with these men? The ordnance will not have them. They cannot trust the manufacture of slow match and other kindred materials to the hands of men who would drink every drop of alcohol in the laboratory and perhaps all the turpentine and "burning fluid." Besides, employment in the arsenals is held out to our best old soldiers as a reward for faithful service.

The Engineers repudiate their assistance—even to dig trenches and lay stone. Why, a short time ago they would not trust them to whitewash old Castle William on Governor's Island, and the ornamenting of that marvel of engineering skill was left entirely to venal hands. The Commissary Department would object to their employment on

the ground that there is no hard work in that department. The Quartermaster, having nearly completed the obsequies of the Union dead, does not require them, and the Paymaster's Department only growls at them for the trouble that the stoppages against them on the muster rolls give the clerks. The Medical Department finding so much difficulty in replenishing its ranks from the learned profession, would hardly look to Company "Q" for a reinforcement.

There is really no work for them. It is true that some quarters are needed for our suffering soldiers on the Niagara frontier, but the prisoners will all be dead before ground is broken for that purpose, so there is no opening there.

The ordinary number of prisoners confined for trifling offences in a well-regulated garrison is quite sufficient to do all the necessary work and save the police, and thus a large surplus of labor is lost to the world.

Again, it will not do to discharge these men. That would be practically offering a reward for misconduct, by suggesting an easy way to get out of service whenever a whim seized a soldier so to do, and thus encouraging desertion by making its penalty a reward.

There being then no Government penal prison or penal colony to which these men may be sent, is there no other way to employ them, empty the guard house and benefit the prisoners themselves.

Are there no Government wharves, piers, or docks to build? No canals to be dug or basins to be enlarged? Are there no Government roads to make whereon the prisoner might afterward tread with a feeling of pride, as he remembered that here he had served his country, unwillingly perhaps, but still served her. We have mountain ranges to pierce, quarries to blast, tunnels to run, canals to dig, and roads to make in this yet New World of ours. Plenty to do and Company "Q" to do it. A few lines of a Government order signed by competent authorities would throw wide open the prison doors, disencumber the Army of a dead weight that hampers its movements, launch almost an army of stalwart men against the rocks that cross natural roads, let daylight through the wilderness and benefit society by the very men who have outraged its laws.

REGULAR.

SCENES IN MONTEVIDEO.

A correspondent sends us the following interesting account of a visit to Montevideo, Buenos Ayres:

Monday morning, October 8th, 1866, the good ship *Onward* anchored in the outer roads, off Montevideo. Eleven days before she had sailed from Rio, on a cruise up the coast to supply those vessels of our squadron that were in need of provisions or any other of the multifarious stores required by the "boys in blue" belonging to Uncle Sam's naval service.

The change in climate from seventy-eight to forty-six degrees was thoroughly appreciated after a full year of tropical experience, and the temperature, the morning on which we entered the harbor, was strangely suggestive of thick overcoats and cosy, warm fires.

The city, situated on gently rising grounds, was at a distance of nearly two miles; and, between us and the tall towers of the cathedral, rolled angry, white-capped breakers, driven by the full power of a strong southwester directly upon the jetties and wharves, which were every few minutes made invisible by the clouds of spray flying over them.

On the left was the eminence from which the place derives its name, the Mount; a regular cone of bright green, surmounted by a quadrangular fortress and light-tower, without a single tree or bush to relieve the perfectly smooth, even surface of the hill-side, or a building of any kind in its vicinity to detract from the extreme singularity of its appearance. With this exception, the land was almost a dead level, excepting where the city stands, and there the elevation was but slight.

After making our number and signal for permission to anchor to Commander Crosby, of the *Shamokin*, we went ashore, landing at the foot of the Calle de Colon, near the new Custom House, and proceeded directly to the Hotel Oriental, the best institution of the kind in all South America. Only those who have been deprived for a long time of the luxurious comforts of a first-class hotel, can appreciate the pleasure with which we registered our names in the office, and were shown to rooms as neatly and even handsomely fitted up as we could have asked for. In Brazil, carpets are almost unknown, except among some of the foreign residents, and fires are altogether unnecessary; but no amount of disuse could make us regret the presence of both in Montevideo, and our first impressions were very pleasant.

In the afternoon, we sallied out for a stroll. Going up the Calle de Solio two squares, we entered the Calle 25th de Mayo, the Broadway of the city, as far as business is concerned. It is a fine street in point of width, but poorly paved, and utterly unable to bear comparison with the Rua do Ouvidor in Rio, in the splendor of its stores or the display of goods therein.

Photographers and "sastreterias" or tailor's shops seemed to be most numerous, and occasionally we looked in through an immense plate window upon a collection of engravings and bijouterie worthy of even one of our own cities.

But the chief and supreme attractions were the beautiful women. Volumes have been written and a thousand songs sung concerning Spanish grace and Spanish beauty; and I can testify to the truth of them all; for I never saw so many lovely girls in the same space of time as on that sunny afternoon on the Veinte-cinco de Mayo. With dark cheeks, only crimsoned by the keen breeze that drove every vestige of color from ours, dressed richly and tastefully and wearing on their heads only black lace veils that gave an additional charm to eyes and hair as black as polished jet, with features and forms fit for sculptor's models and an independence of air and gait that became them wonderfully well, they were absolutely fascinating. More than one of them looked as if she might have just stepped down from a frame in a gallery of ancient portraits, costume and all.

Standing in front of several of the houses was the "pañadero"—the baker—who carries his store of bread-strangers as the Montevideans could wish. In the afternoon about his customers in panniers of hide, slung upon the

back of a mule, and the "aquadero," or water-carrier, who drives a team of immense oxen drawing a cart of primitive construction, upon which is a cask, whence is measured out the cool, sparkling liquid, with a most careful regard for waste; for all the water in Montevideo is either brought from a distance or caught in cisterns, and the latter are frequently unable to supply the demand.

But one of the most singular looking personages we saw was a poor man who had been crazed by some unfortunate occurrence, and imagined himself an Indian chieftain of high degree. Perfectly harmless, he wanders about the streets at will, dressed in the most grotesque costume imaginable, an object of curiosity and wonder to all strangers. His coat had more colors than Joseph's; breeches the same, and each separate patch had an edging of beads, giving him the appearance of a dilapidated harlequin on a spree. Indian moccasins protected his feet, and, from underneath a broad sombrero, masses of unkempt, black hair fell half way down to his waist. Altogether, he was decidedly an unpleasant looking customer; one who would be kept clear of on a dark night.

Passing out of the 25th de Mayo, five minutes' walk brought us to the Plaza de Constitucion—a neat little square, laid out in rectangular grass-plots, and planted with trees on either side of the intersecting walks. In front is the grand Cathedral—massive and solemn, aged and gray. I could not ascertain its exact age, but it was built by the first Spanish settlers, and, from its appearance, might as easily be a thousand years old as ten. On the steps leading to the main entrance, we were shown the spot where, every morning during the regime of Rosas, the poor devils were summarily shot who had offended him or his guards the previous day.

But we brought away from the Plaza far more pleasant remembrances; for, from seven to eight on each pleasant evening, a fine military band discoursed excellent music, and the walks were crowded with the beauty and fashion of the city; and each night, during the music hour, we made it a point to lounge about on the iron seats, admiring exceedingly, the novel spectacle and the beautiful faces passing by.

A short distance from the Cathedral is the market, entered under an ancient arch of quaint architecture, which, in olden times, formed part of the defensive wall which stretched across the peninsula on which the city is built—from beach to beach. We found the variety in provisions considerable, and the prices usually moderate—especially so at the meat stalls. Think of it, ye dwellers in Yankee land, sirloin and porter-house steaks at four cents, and delicious mutton at three cents a pound! And the Montevideans grumble at these prices; calling them high on account of the war! But, *per contra*, everything imported is dear; yet not sufficiently so to make the cost of living approach anywhere near that in the United States, even reckoning the depreciation in the currency. The display of birds and flowers was very fine, and the latter were gorgeous in plumage, but, as usual, sang not a note. We noticed piles of ostrich eggs from the Pampas, which, we were told, were quite equal in every way to those of the domestic fowl; and a curious vegetable, resembling a green pine cone, called "piña," which we afterward tasted and found to resemble closely the cabbage palmetto of Florida. Strings of small gourds, carved and prettily ornamented, with a small silver rimmed opening in the top, hung upon nearly every stall; from these is imbibed the "mate," the South American tea.

Passing out under a second arch, almost the counterpart of the first, we entered on another Plaza, around which were standing a number of hacks, so precisely like those in New York that I fully expected half-a-dozen of the drivers to rush after us. But nothing of the kind occurred; they sat as quietly on their boxes, cigarito between their lips, as if all the riding community were beneath their notice.

From this square commences a fine avenue—the promenade of the town during the afternoon—the Calle Desocho de Julio. Fully as wide as the broadest of American streets, with private dwellings on either side, and ascending a slight elevation, this street needs but a few more years to become the finest and best in the city. When the trees, which have just been planted, shall have grown so as to afford shade, and the buildings lose the aspect of newness which they still present, it will be as much admired by noon it is generally crowded with promenaders from three until five—for no lady goes shopping on the Veinte-cinco de Mayo until after dark.

Near the end of the street, upon the highest ground in the city, is being erected a fine monument of Carrara marble, to commemorate the unhappy fate of the victims of the Colorado massacre. During one of the Oriental intestine wars, where the opposing parties, the Colorados and Blancos, hated each other with true Spanish vindictiveness, the former finally conquered, and received the surrender of the Blancos, promising them personal safety. But the moment they laid down their arms they were marched to this spot, then outside of the city limits, drawn up in line, and the throat of every third man cut from ear to ear. In memory of this bloody act, and of the hapless victims, their friends have raised, by subscription, a sum sufficient to erect a monument to their fate.

After an hour spent at the hospitable mansion of the Señor de Bandera, we walked down to the Teatro San Felipe, where a Spanish company was playing "Mentiras Dulces,"—sweet lies. Although large and commodious, the building was poorly lighted, and the performers not of the most talented class, so that we remained but a few moments. One custom particularly attracted our attention; that of reserving the upper circle, called the "tertulia," exclusively for ladies. This evening it was full, and we were sorry that the light was not stronger, that we might have seen them to better advantage. Perhaps they were, too.

We then wended our way back to the Oriental, exceedingly pleased with our glimpse at Montevideo. The streets were nearly deserted; only, now and then, an open café, from whence streamed a flood of light and the melody of a merry chorus; or a solitary member of the watch, with pike and lantern met us; and, as we turned the corner of the Calle de Solis, the great Cathedral bell boomed out midnight, answered from every direction by the cry of the watchmen, growing musical in the distance—"Aos Maria Purissima, Las doce y sereno."

ARMY AND NAVY PERSONAL.

L. W. Cook has been appointed a Second Lieutenant Third U. S. infantry.

S. M. Robbins has been appointed a Captain in the Seventh U. S. cavalry.

CHARLES Brady has been appointed a Second Lieutenant in the Fifth U. S. cavalry.

HENRY Jackson has received an appointment as Second Lieutenant in the Seventh U. S. cavalry.

First Lieutenant John E. Bennett, Nineteenth infantry, is Post Quartermaster at Fort Smith, Ark.

Second Lieutenant J. G. Leese, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, is Post Adjutant at Fort Gibson, C. N.

LIEUTENANT D. I. Downing, Forty-fourth U. S. infantry, has been detailed for duty in the War Department.

A. S. CLARK and William Shields have been appointed Captains in the Forty-fourth U. S. Infantry (V. R. C.).

LEAVE of absence for forty days has been granted to First Lieutenant L. H. Burdick, Sixty-fifth U. S. colored troops.

PARAGRAPH 1, of Special Orders No. 81, current series from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, has been revoked.

COLONEL W. G. Moore, private secretary to the President, has been appointed a Major and Paymaster in the U. S. Army.

Second Lieutenant J. L. Spaulding, First U. S. infantry, has been detailed for special duty at Headquarters District of Louisiana.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel N. K. Hart, Captain Nineteenth infantry, is to command the post at Fort Arbuckle, Chickasaw Nation.

CAPTAIN and Brevet Major W. H. Harrison, Second U. S. cavalry, has tendered his resignation, which has been accepted by the President.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Edward S. Allen, Captain and Assistant Quartermaster U. S. Volunteers, has been honorably mustered out of service.

CAPTAIN N. B. Blanton, Ninth V. R. C., and Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel James A. Bates, Captain Seventh V. R. C., have been mustered out.

COMPANY G, Second battalion Nineteenth U. S. infantry, Captain S. S. Culbertson commanding, left Fort Smith to take post at Little Rock, Ark., on November 13th.

ACTING Assistant Surgeon Tonnor was ordered to proceed with the detachment to Austin, Texas, and remain on duty with the Second battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry, at that place.

Second Lieutenant F. A. Whitney, Eighth U. S. infantry, has been appointed an aide-de-camp on the staff of Brevet Major-General J. C. Robinson, commanding Department of the South.

First Lieutenant J. J. Chambers, Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops, has been relieved from duty in the Sub-district of the Rio Grande, and ordered to rejoin his regiment at Indianola, Texas, without delay.

LEAVE of absence for seven days, with permission to apply in person at the Headquarters Department of the Gulf, for an extension of seven days, has been granted Captain W. B. Pease, Seventeenth U. S. infantry.

CAPTAIN Orville Burke, Forty-first U. S. infantry, has been ordered to proceed to Alexandria and Shreveport, La., and will enlist and conduct to New Orleans all accepted recruits for the Regular Army now at those posts.

PERMISSION has been given to Lieutenant-Colonel G. M. Dennett, Ninth U. S. colored troops, to await, in New Orleans, Louisiana, the reply of the War Department, to his application to be mustered out and discharged at that place.

Brevet Major-General Wesley Merritt, instead of Brevet Colonel J. F. Wade, Major, Ninth U. S. cavalry, will relieve Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth U. S. cavalry, of his duties as President of the Board of Officers for inspecting horses.

Brevet Major S. H. Lathrop, Captain Seventeenth U. S. infantry, A. A. G. and A. A. I. G., has been ordered to Houston, Texas, on business connected with the Inspector's Department, and to return as soon as his business is completed.

Brevet Colonel Garrick Mallory, Lieutenant Colonel Third regiment V. R. C., and First Lieutenant J. D. Buckley, V. R. C., have been mustered out of service. Colonel Mallory has been appointed a Captain in one of the new V. R. C. regiments.

First Lieutenant B. F. Blanchard, One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. colored infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and ordered to report to the commanding officer of the Thirty-ninth U. S. infantry, for temporary duty with that regiment.

Brevet Major D. T. Wells, First Lieutenant Eighth U. S. infantry, having been appointed Adjutant of his regiment, has been relieved from the operation of paragraph 2 of General Orders No. 26, current series, from Headquarters Department of the South.

CAPTAIN I. D. De Russey, First U. S. infantry, has been appointed a member of the Board of Survey, convened by paragraph 4 Special Orders No. 8, current series, from Headquarters Department of Louisiana, in place of Captain and Brevet Major Leslie Smith, First U. S. infantry.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel and Brevet Brigadier-General George Baldy, Sixty-fifth U. S. colored infantry, Acting Assistant Inspector-General District of Louisiana, has been directed to proceed to Bayou Sara, La., under special instructions from Brevet Major-General Mower, commanding District of Louisiana.

A Board of Survey has been appointed to meet at Greenville, La., Saturday, November 24, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon an alleged discrepancy in a certain lot of ordnance stores received by Second Lieutenant M. F. Smith, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, from Brevet Major

R. Buffington, Ordnance Department U. S. Army. The Board will ascertain the nature and extent of the discrepancy, if any is found, and fix the responsibility. Detail for the Board: Captain J. C. Conner, Forty-first U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant H. L. Stone, Forty-first U. S. infantry; Second Lieutenant A. C. Markley, Forty-first U. S. infantry.

First Lieutenant George F. Towle, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, has been directed, in addition to his present duties, to perform those of Acting Ordnance Officer of the Department of Arkansas, relieving Lieutenant D. M. Lee, Nineteenth U. S. infantry. On being relieved, and having turned over all public property in his possession, Lieutenant Lee will join his proper command.

Brevet Brigadier-General W. M. Graham, Captain First U. S. artillery, and Brevet Brigadier-General C. L. Fitzhugh, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. artillery, will be relieved from duty as members of the General Court-martial convened by Special Orders No. 52, of October 20, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Gulf, upon the conclusion of the trial of Lieutenant Robinett, First U. S. infantry.

We learn from an exchange that Lieutenant Fielding Neale, late of the Veteran Reserve Corps, and recently commissioned in the Forty-fifth U. S. infantry, committed suicide on the 18th ultimo, at Vicksburg, Miss., while laboring under temporary insanity, in consequence of a wound of the brain received before Richmond in 1864. Lieutenant Neale was of English birth, and is not known to have had any relatives in this country.

Brevet Major-General Charles Griffin, Colonel Thirty-fifth U. S. infantry, having been assigned to duty according to his brevet rank, by the President of the United States, and having reported at Headquarters Department of the Gulf for duty, in accordance with instructions from the War Department, has been assigned to the command of the District of Texas, relieving Brevet Major-General Heintzelman. General Heintzelman, on being relieved, will resume command of his regiment.

In addition to his other duties, Second Lieutenant Chas. Garretson, R. Q. M. Seventeenth U. S. infantry, has been detailed for duty in the Freedmen's Bureau, relieving First Lieutenant S. C. Plummer, Seventeenth U. S. infantry. Lieutenant Garretson will report for duty to the Assistant Commissioner of the Freedmen's Bureau for the State of Texas, at once. Upon being so relieved, Lieutenant Plummer will immediately rejoin his company at San Antonio, Texas.

LEAVE of absence for seven days, with recommendation to Headquarters Department of the Gulf for an extension of thirty days, has been granted to Captain Edward Collins, Seventeenth U. S. infantry. During the temporary absence of Captain Edward Collins, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, First Lieutenant and Adjutant O. M. Mitchell, Seventeenth U. S. infantry, in addition to his other duties, has been directed to perform those of commanding officer of Company E, First battalion Seventeenth U. S. infantry.

In addition to his duties as Acting Commissary of Subsistence, First Lieutenant Justin A. Wilcox, Thirty-eighth U. S. colored troops, has been appointed Acting Assistant Quartermaster at the Post of Indianola, Texas, relieving Captain Joseph Hedges, Fourth U. S. cavalry. Captain Hedges will turn over to Lieutenant Wilcox all public property and funds in his possession, taking proper receipts therefor, after which he will report in person to the commanding officer of his regiment at Fort Mason, Texas.

Second Lieutenant William C. Rice, of Company M, Tenth United States Colored Artillery (Heavy) was recently drowned in Lake Ponchartrain, Louisiana, while on his way from Lakeport to Fort Macomb, on business connected with his company. At a meeting of the officers of his regiment held at Baton Rouge Barracks, November 18, 1866, and of which Captain Charles A. Bailey was President and First Lieutenant Joseph B. Ferguson Secretary, a very appropriate set of resolutions were adopted, setting forth the loss they had experienced in the untimely death of their former comrade, while at the same time they tendered their sincere condolence and sympathy to his bereaved parents.

MAJOR-GENERAL Meade, commanding Department of the East, ordered a General Court-martial to meet at Fort Columbus, New York Harbor, on the 28th day of November, 1866, for the trial of such persons as may be brought before it by the proper authority. Detail for the Court: Brevet Colonel J. D. O'Connell, Captain Fourteenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Lieutenant Colonel R. B. Hill, Captain Eighteenth U. S. infantry; Major William E. Prince, U. S. Army; Brevet Major William Quimby, U. S. Army; Brevet Major William Dickinson; Brevet Major W. H. Walcott, U. S. Army; Brevet Major C. P. Eakin, First U. S. artillery. Brevet Major S. P. Ferris, First Lieutenant Eighth U. S. infantry, Judge-Advocate.

A Board of Survey has been appointed to meet at New Orleans, La., at the office of Brevet Brigadier-General A. Beckwith, Chief Commissary of Subsistence Department of the Gulf, Monday, November 26, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon an alleged deficiency in a quantity of subsistence stores received by General Beckwith from Lieutenant Charles Simon, Acting Commissary of Subsistence at Key West, Fla. The Board will ascertain the nature and extent of the deficiency and fix the responsibility. Detail for the Board: Captain Ira H. Evans, One Hundred Sixteenth U. S. colored infantry; First Lieutenant Albert Rayburn, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy); First Lieutenant J. E. Spaulding, One Hundred and Sixteenth U. S. colored infantry.

A Board of Survey was appointed to meet in New Orleans, at the office of Captain W. G. Hodges, Military Storekeeper U. S. Army, Friday, November 23, 1866, at 10 o'clock, A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, to investigate and report upon an alleged damage and shortage in certain lots of clothing, camp and garrison equipage, received by Captain Hodges from Lieutenant W. W. Clemens, One Hundred and Seventeenth U. S. infantry, Acting

Assistant Quartermaster at Galveston, Texas, and from Captain R. M. Potter, Military Storekeeper U. S. Army, at New York. The Board will ascertain the nature and extent of the damage and shortage, if any is found, and fix the responsibility. Detail for the Board: Captain and Brevet Major Leslie Smith, First U. S. infantry; First Lieutenant Charles H. Roberts, Tenth U. S. colored artillery (heavy); Second Lieutenant J. L. Spaulding, First U. S. infantry.

ABSTRACT OF SPECIAL ORDERS SINCE NOVEMBER 24, 1866.

NOVEMBER 24.—The leave of absence granted Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Walter S. Franklin, Twelfth U. S. infantry, in Special Orders No. 65, November 17, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Potomac, is hereby extended ten days.

Permission to delay until the Spring of 1867, compliance with the order directing him to join his regiment is hereby granted Second Lieutenant De Hart G. Quimby, Fifth U. S. infantry.

Brevet Major Charles J. Wickersham, Assistant Adjutant-General of Volunteers, will proceed to Philadelphia, Pa., and await orders.

NOVEMBER 26.—Permission to delay reporting to his regiment, as directed in Special Orders No. 581, November 21, 1866, from this office, is hereby granted Brevet Colonel Thomas W. Sweeney, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, until December 15, 1866.

Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Twenty-ninth U. S. infantry, will proceed to Lynchburg, Va., and report by letter to the Commanding General Department of the Potomac, for assignment to duty.

Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel T. B. Hunt, Assistant Quartermaster of Volunteers, will report by letter to Brevet Brigadier-General Hoyt, Chief Quartermaster Department of the Lakes, for duty.

First Lieutenant George Henry Zigler, Forty-third U. S. infantry, V. R. C., will report in person, without delay, to the Commanding General Department of the Lakes for assignment to duty with his regiment.

Captain George O. Sokalski, Second U. S. cavalry, will proceed, without delay, to join his company (C) in the Department of the Platte.

Permission to delay reporting for examination to the Board of Officers, convened in this city, of which Brevet Major-General Hunter is President, is hereby granted Colonel Edward Hatch, Ninth U. S. cavalry, until a field-officer of his regiment reports for duty.

NOVEMBER 27.—The Commanding General Department of Dakota, with his staff officers, is hereby authorized to reside in the towns of St. Paul or Minnappolis, Minn., there not being sufficient quarters at Fort Snelling, the Headquarters of the Department, to accommodate them.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for fifteen days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant James A. Haughey, Thirty-sixth U. S. infantry.

Permission to delay joining his command for three months from the expiration of the leave of absence granted him in Special Orders No. 32, October 25, 1866, from Headquarters Department of the Arkansas, is hereby granted Brevet Major-General Richard Arnold, Captain Fifth U. S. artillery.

The Commanding General Department of the East is hereby authorized to grant Brevet Captain Samuel Canby, Fourth U. S. artillery, leave of absence for three months, when in his judgment he can be spared from duty with his company.

So much of Paragraph 4, Special Orders No. 570, November 15, 1866, from this office, as relieved Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel A. L. Hough, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, from his duties at Louisville, Ky., and directed him to proceed without delay, to join his regiment in the Department of Arkansas is hereby suspended until further orders.

Permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days is hereby granted Captain C. H. Lester, Eighth U. S. cavalry.

Captain Charles Newbold, Nineteenth U. S. infantry, is hereby relieved from duty in the District of New Mexico. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. S. Schell, Assistant Surgeon, is hereby relieved from duty in the Department of Tennessee, and assigned to duty at Fort Laramie, Dakota Territory, reporting by letter to the Medical Director Department of the Platte.

The Superintendent-General Recruiting Service will forward to the battalions Fourteenth U. S. infantry six companies of fifty men each, with the proper number of lance non-commissioned officers to each company, the latter to be taken from the party of select recruits. These battalions will be designated companies F and K of each battalion of the Fourteenth U. S. infantry (eventually to be the Fourteenth, Twenty-third and Thirty-second U. S. infantry). The organization of these battalions into regiments will be formally announced in due time. The companies will be forwarded under charge of available officers who may be at the depots at San Francisco, Cal., by steamer of the 10th proximo, provided no symptoms of cholera appear among them up to the time of departure, to report to the Commanding General, Military Division of the Pacific, who will cause them to be forwarded to their battalions without delay.

NOVEMBER 28.—Permission to delay joining his regiment for ten days is hereby granted Second Lieutenant Daniel R. Boice, Fourth U. S. cavalry.

The Superintendent-General Recruiting Service will prepare detachments of convenient size of the recruits which are or may from time to time become disposable at the General Recruiting depots, and will forward them successively, under proper charge, to the regiments hereafter mentioned, serving in the Department of the Gulf, until each regiment is filled in the order named: 1. Seventeenth U. S. infantry, 503 recruits required; 2. First U. S. infantry, 111 recruits required; 3. Seventh U. S. infantry, 185 recruits required.

The telegraphic order of the 27th instant from this office, granting Captain S. B. Young, Eighth U. S. cavalry, permission to delay joining his regiment for thirty days, is hereby confirmed.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1866.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Editor of this JOURNAL will always be glad to receive from officers in the two services, correspondence and general communications of a character suited to its columns. It is necessary that the name of the writer should, in all cases, accompany his communications, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The subscription price of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL is SIX DOLLARS a year, or THREE DOLLARS for six months, invariably in advance. Remittances may be made in United States funds, or Quartermaster's, Paymaster's or other drafts, which should be made payable to the order of the Proprietors, W. C. & F. P. CHURCH.

Officers are especially requested to give us early notification of all personal matters of general interest; of the movements of vessels and troops, and of all military and naval events.

In directing a change in the address of a paper, care should be taken to give the previous address.

All communications should be addressed to the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, New York.

Subscribers who purpose binding their volumes at the end of the year should be careful to preserve their files of the paper, as we no longer stereotype the paper, and are not able, therefore, to supply all of the back numbers of this volume.

The Editor does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion, in communications addressed to the JOURNAL.

The postage on the JOURNAL is twenty-five cents a year, payable quarterly in advance, at the office where received.

OUR AMERICAN ORDNANCE.

IN the last number of the JOURNAL we passed some criticisms upon an article in the *Nation* for November 22d, entitled "English and American Ordnance Compared." There were, however, so many errors in that article beside those we then pointed out, that we are induced to resume the subject.

Under the head of "accuracy," the writer in the *Nation* asserts that "there is some good evidence on record touching the accuracy, or rather want of accuracy, of the Rodman smooth-bore." In proof of this assertion, he proceeds to quote certain experiments made by General GILMORE. Now, these experiments were conducted with guns of so small calibre that they have no bearing on the present question. For, it will be remembered, the comparison which the writer is instituting, is between the Armstrong 13.3 rifled gun, and the American 15-inch smooth-bore. Now, it is a fact which the opponent of the American gun would appear to ignore, that the accuracy of a smooth-bore vastly increases with its increase in calibre. Among other reasons for this gain in accuracy with spherical shot, is the fact that while the atmospheric resistance increases only in the ratio of the square of the diameter, the weight of the shot increases as the cube of the diameter. Accordingly, the experiments with small calibres adduced by the critic, furnish no standard by which to judge of the 15-inch gun, and so far from being "good evidence," are no evidence at all.

While, however, *a priori* and theoretical reasoning sufficiently show the fallacy of the *Nation* writer's assertions on this point, there is evidence from actual practice equally convincing. That writer says that at ranges greater than one thousand yards, "it is impossible to hit anything with a shot from a smooth-bore gun." And, again, he asserts that "the cast-iron smooth-bore is absolutely useless at a range above one thousand yards." Now, to expose the error of these statements, it will be enough to quote a letter from a distinguished naval officer, published in the JOURNAL of July 2, 1864, nearly eighteen months ago. This letter describes in detail a series of experiments made in the James River with the 15-inch gun, for the purpose of testing its range in actual hostile practice. "Every one," says this authority, "who has seen firing with rifled guns at long range, knows how exceedingly inaccurate is the fire, and how little dependance can be placed on the gun. . . . With the 15-inch gun at twenty eight degrees elevation, a range of five thousand seven hundred yards has been obtained, and at ten degrees, a range of three thousand yards, which results set at rest the objections to the gun on account of deficiency of range." Again, he declares that "the practice made by these guns, notwithstanding the limited operations of the Monitors in the James River, has astonished both Army and Navy officers." In order to set at rest, however, all doubt on this question, he proceeds to describe the operation of the 15-inch gun against a hostile earthwork, two thousand yards distant, and two hundred feet above the plane from which the gun was fired. Here is the description:

The target practice spoken of has been at an earthwork and rifle pit thrown up by the Rebels on a high bluff commanding Trent's Reach. The work was commenced in the face of the fleet, and the wooden vessels with Parrott rifles and 9-inch shell guns spent an afternoon in vain attempt to stop its progress. The Rebels paid but little attention to the fire, and worked away like beavers in the face of our guns, although many of the shells lodged in the works and the practice was very good. The next day the *Tennessee* and *Saugus* opened fire from the 15-inch. Everything was favorable for target practice, the water perfectly smooth and the vessels almost motionless—but the work was at a distance of two thousand yards, and on a bluff elevated about two hundred feet above the river. The ranges of the gun had been declared so low that no one believed it would carry the distance, and the fire was opened principally as an experiment. The guns were pointed with the extreme elevation, and the shells of ten second, fuse exploded away beyond the entrenchments. A few shots proved the elevation required to be about eight degrees, and with this and a seven second fuse, three out of every four shells burst in the works. The Rebels were compelled to evacuate them. The success of the gun was complete. The drift of the 15-inch smooth-bore is nothing, and perfect dependance can be placed on the shot and shell going where it is pointed.

In face of such positive testimony from practice in active battle—independent of the scientific considerations already set forth—how can the *Nation* reviewer assert and reiterate that the smooth-bore is "absolutely useless at a range above one thousand yards?"

Having disposed of the "accuracy" of the 15-inch gun, the *Nation* writer next accuses it of inability to do effective "work." This assertion is based on a single citation of fact, namely: that "the American 15-inch gun was unable, in the fight of Mobile Bay, to pierce the sides of the *Tennessee*, protected by only six inches of iron and thirty inches of wood, although the range was only ten feet." Now, before inquiring into the correctness of this statement, let it be observed that the critic nowhere mentions the all-important fact that the sides of the *Tennessee* were inclined at no less an angle than thirty-five degrees with a horizontal line—a fact which immensely increases the impregnability of the armor. Yet a comparison is instituted between the perpendicular Hercules target, motionless in the earth, fired at by a gun carefully laid at it in the trial ground, and the acutely sloping sides of a ship in motion, fired at by a gun on another ship also in motion; and this without mentioning the inclination of the *Tennessee's* casemates. As a matter of fact, however, on examining the record of the fight in Mobile Bay, we find several noteworthy facts. First, only one vessel armed with 15-inch guns, namely, the Monitor *Manhattan*, engaged the *Tennessee*. Second, the *Manhattan* fired in all but six 15-inch shot at the *Tennessee*, and these with fifty and sixty-lb. charges of No. 7 powder. Third, four of these six shot were said to have struck the *Tennessee's* engine, but the Board which examined her after capture reported that serious damage had been inflicted by only one of these; the other three had obviously, if, indeed, they struck at all, merely grazed the ram at such an angle as to inflict no damage. Now, this 15-inch shot, which was the single one proper to consider in this connection, from the nature of the wound left by it, must have struck at an acute angle, and was fired at long range; yet it "knocked a hole through the armor and backing, leaving on the inside an undetached mass of oak and pine splinters, about three feet from the side." So says the report. Now, in face of this, what becomes of the *Nation's* assertion that the "15-inch gun was unable to pierce the sides of the *Tennessee* at ten feet range?" When we note that this was the only 15-inch shot which did anything more than rub against the sides of the ram, and that this was delivered at an acute angle against inclined armor, and yet "knocked a hole through the armor and backing," some idea of the great power of the projectile may be gathered. Yet this is the only fact adduced to condemn the power of the 15-inch gun.

While such is the fact with regard to the fight in Mobile Bay, the *Nation* critic ignores the other actions in which the 15-inch gun distinguished itself, as, for instance, in the duel of the *Weehawken* and *Atlanta*. This battle was just fifteen minutes in duration, and the *Weehawken* delivered five shots, four of which struck the *Atlanta*, which was distant three hundred and fifty yards. Of these four, two were 15-inch shot: one of them, although striking the *Atlanta* at an angle of fifty degrees with her keel, "broke in the armor and wood-backing, strewing the deck with splinters, prostrating forty men by the concussion;" the other "struck the top of the pilot-house, knocking it off, wounding two pilots, and stunning the men at the wheel." These two shots, fired from the same gun, won the victory, and

yet they were propelled by the low charge of thirty-five pounds of powder, while sixty pounds is the prescribed service charge now, and the power of the gun nearly doubled.

It must be remembered that, in this discussion, we have carefully avoided dissenting from the main point made by the *Nation* reviewer, with regard to the superiority of wrought iron over cast iron as gun material. In that matter, we entirely agree with him. But he has entirely misrepresented the excellence of our American smooth-bore gun as compared with the English rifled gun. The praises of Sir WILLIAM ARMSTRONG have already been sung more than the event will justify—"the meads have drunk enough." No more Armstrong guns are fabricated, even by the British Government. Those they have there now are made by Mr. ANDERSON, of Woolwich.

THE latest political scheme for the Winter, is in the nature of a "compromise" or bargain, it being the coupling of universal amnesty with impartial suffrage, and carrying through both together by consent of all branches of the Government and all parties of the people. This scheme is one that appeals very strongly to the humanitarian school in politics, because, on the one hand, it substitutes mercy for justice to the insurgent whites of the South, and, on the other, it substitutes justice for injustice to the loyal blacks. The scheme, besides, appeals to practical men, because it is simple, comprehensible, and, above all, prompt of application. Nevertheless, this compromise is objectionable on the ground that it avoids the settlement of certain legal and constitutional questions which have arisen out of the war, and which ought to be settled now or never. Prominent among these is the question of the status of the so-called Confederate States. We believe that an enabling act of Congress is required for the reconstruction of these States as States of the Union. As to the Constitutional Amendment on which the great Autumn battles were fought, it is of vital moment that it go upon the record that its endorsement by three-fourths of the States which elected Mr. JOHNSON Vice-President of the Union is sufficient for its ratification. Nay, more; it is of vital importance that any action upon this Amendment by the States whose reconstruction is still debated, should be (however desirable as an expression of sentiment) positively declared superfluous. When once, by means of its enabling act, Congress shall have opened the door for the States which passed out to return again, let them be received with all honor and friendly feeling. But, meanwhile, let us not confuse all our legislation during the war, our action since the war in governing the Southern States, and even the right under which our present Administration subsists.

In brief, the new scheme of amnesty and suffrage should be accepted, if at all, as additional to the Constitutional Amendment, and not as a substitute for it. In the first place, the Amendment contains several important provisions, as is well known, not reached by the proposed "compromise;" secondly, the failure to ratify it would be a rebuke of the body which framed it; thirdly, it offers a great test question (not to be dodged, but to be met squarely), as to what States are qualified to ratify it and what are disqualified. There is, besides, a hidden difficulty as to the power of Congress over suffrage, which might render any of their legislation on the subject of very little effect. And thus Congress, having admitted the insurgent States, might be "hoist with its own petard."

ONE of the minor problems of the hour is whether Mr. RAPHAEL SEMMES has been "reconstructed," and, if so, to what extent. Conformably to the system of honoring leaders in the late insurrection by such ostentatious marks of public favor as must attract general attention, the Mobile people called Captain SEMMES to a probate judgeship in that city. But a doubt whether or not he was "reconstructed" prevented the gallant rover from being able to qualify for the post. Pending this question, a University in Louisiana has adroitly flanked the dilemma by electing the ex-captain, or ex-pirate, to a professorship of "moral philosophy and English literature." Now, in English naval literature we can fancy the famous privateersman to be well posted, and some of his official reports give evidence of a lively fancy. But

the "moral philosophy" in SEMMES's character is more puzzling; the bold buccaneer must make a queer appearance in his new role of moral philosopher. However, perhaps his notions of the moral law may not badly suit the meridian of New Orleans, at the spot of the late massacre. At all events, his election to this post is the most forcible instance of "recognizing the Alabama claims" yet put on record.

CONGRESS.

CONGRESS has as yet done very little of interest to the Army and Navy. In the Senate there is absolutely nothing to report, except that Mr. MORGAN gave notice that he should, at an early day, introduce a bill in relation to the employment of naval apprentices in the commercial marine of the United States.

The Senate bill providing for the payment of pensions, has been reported to the House. A resolution introduced by Mr. SCHENCK to appoint two managers for the National Asylum for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers to fill certain vacancies, was read three times and passed. A resolution introduced by Mr. BLAINE, instructing the Secretary of War to furnish, on application of the Adjutant-General of any State, certified copies of the muster-out rolls of any Volunteer organization of such State serving in the late war, was referred to the Military Committee. Mr. SPAULDING introduced bills which were read twice and referred, as follows: For the protection of Government piers, breakwaters and other harbor improvements—to the Committee on Commerce. To provide for a Navy-yard at the naval station for the upper lakes, Cleveland, Ohio—to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

A preamble and resolution offered by Mr. COBB was adopted, setting forth that the sections of the act of last session for additional bounty to soldiers, were prepared and passed in great haste, and without due examination, and fell far short of the equalization of the bounty; that the section of the same act increasing the pay of members of Congress was also adopted in great haste, and was of questionable propriety, as well in substance as in form, and referring the first legislation to the Military Committee for amendment and the second to the Judiciary Committee for repeal. On motion of Mr. WASHBURN, of Illinois, the Secretary of War was directed to communicate the report of the tour of inspection of Brevet Brigadier-General BARCOCK, made during the session, or such portion thereof as he may deem proper.

Mr. SCHENCK gave notice that he would introduce a new bounty bill in place of the existing law. Its chief feature will be to enlarge the number receiving the bounty and deducting the amount of bounty in each case paid by the local authorities.

THE report of the Secretary of the Navy (the publication of which we are reluctantly compelled to defer) is an unusually elaborate and detailed record of the work of his Department during the past year. It describes the reductions which have taken place in the Naval force, the present state of the Navy, and the views entertained for the future. Specially noticeable is the full and clear account of the various squadrons in home and foreign waters. A note of warning is sounded for the preservation of the ironclads—a matter we have often taken occasion to urge.

It is reported that Admiral FARRAGUT will next year relieve Rear Admiral GOLDSBOROUGH of the command of the European squadron, and that the *Franklin* is to be his flagship. This has been talked of for some time, but it has assumed as yet no definite form.

THE following-named officers have been examined by the Board at Chicago, Ill., since last report, viz.: Lieutenant-Colonel CURRIER GROVER, Thirty-eighth infantry. Captains—LLOYD WHEATON, Thirty-fourth infantry; GAINES LAWSON, Thirty-ninth infantry; JAMES STEWART, Eighteenth infantry; CHARLES H. GRAVES, Thirty-fourth infantry; JOHN MITCHELL, Forty-third infantry; W. J. BROATCH, Fortieth infantry. First Lieutenants—L. JOHNSON, Forty-first infantry; CALVIN H. FREDERICK, Forty-fifth infantry; D. J. EZEKIEL, Thirty-eighth infantry; ROBERT MILLER, Sixteenth infantry. Second Lieutenants—JOHN B. GUTHRIE, Thirteenth infantry; FRANK R. RICE, Forty-fourth infantry; GEORGE DUFF, Forty-third infantry.

Messrs. BENT & BUSH, of Boston, have lately designed and manufactured a new Navy cap which greatly pleases the officials at the Navy Department, and is sure to be a popular head covering among the officers of the service. They have succeeded in making the cap really an ornamental article of dress.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY.

GENERAL Orders No. 92, from the War Department, Adjutant-General's Office, under date of November 23d, gives the designation and organization of the regiments of the military peace establishment under the act of July 28, 1866. The following is an abstract of the order. The appointments of those field officers only are recorded who have notified the Adjutant-General's Office of their acceptance:

The two additional regiments of cavalry composed of white men will be the Seventh and Eighth regiments of cavalry. The Seventh cavalry is to be stationed in the Military Division of the Missouri, and its field officers are Colonel Andrew J. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel George A. Custer, Major Alfred Gibbs. The Eighth cavalry is to be stationed in the Military Division of the Pacific. The field officers of the Eighth are: Colonel John J. Gregg, Lieutenant-Colonel Thomas C. Devin, Majors William Gamble, William R. Price.

The two additional regiments of cavalry composed of colored men will be the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry. The field officers of these regiments are: Ninth cavalry, Colonel Edward Hatch, Lieutenant-Colonel Wesley Merritt, Majors Andrew J. Alexander, James F. Wade, George A. Forsyth. Station, Department of the Gulf.

Tenth cavalry, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles C. Walcott, Major James W. Forsyth. Station, Military Division of the Missouri.

The ten old regiments of infantry will retain their designations. The First battalions of the three-battalion regiments will retain the designation, and under the new organization will be the Eleventh, Twelfth, Thirteenth, Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth and Nineteenth regiments of infantry. The field officers of these regiments are: Eleventh infantry, Colonel William S. Ketchum, Lieutenant-Colonel Robert S. Granger, Major Daniel Huston. Headquarters, Richmond, Virginia. Twelfth infantry, Colonel C. C. Augur, Lieutenant-Colonel George W. Wallace, Major H. E. Maynadier. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Thirteenth infantry, Colonel J. V. D. Reeve, Lieutenant-Colonel George L. Andrews, Major William Clinton. Headquarters, Fort Rice, D. T. Fourteenth infantry, Colonel Charles S. Lovell, Lieutenant-Colonel H. D. Wallen, Major Lewis C. Hunt. Headquarters, Fort Gibson, C. N. Fifteenth infantry, Colonel O. L. Shepherd, Lieutenant-Colonel Julius Hayden, Major E. McK. Hudson. Headquarters, Macon, Ga. Sixteenth infantry, Colonel Caleb C. Sibley, Lieutenant-Colonel G. R. Giddings, Major Thomas G. Pitcher (since appointed Colonel Forty-fourth infantry, V. R. C.). Headquarters, Savannah, Ga. Seventeenth infantry, Colonel S. P. Heintzelman, Lieutenant-Colonel Abner Doubleday, Major P. W. L. Plympton (since deceased). Headquarters, Galveston, Texas. Eighteenth infantry, Colonel H. B. Carrington, Lieutenant-Colonel H. W. Wessels, Major James Van Voast. Headquarters, Fort Philip Kearney, D. T. Nineteenth infantry, Colonel L. K. Dawson, Lieutenant-Colonel De Lancey Floyd Jones, Major Pinkney Lugenbeel. Headquarters, Fort Gibson, C. N.

The second battalions of the same regiments will, under the new organization, become respectively the Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-second, Twenty-third, Twenty-fourth, Twenty-fifth, Twenty-sixth, Twenty-seventh and Twenty-eighth regiments of infantry.

The field officers of these regiments are as follows: Twentieth infantry, Colonel Frederick Steele, Lieutenant-Colonel Louis D. Watkins, Major Thomas H. Neill. Headquarters, Richmond, Va. Twenty-first infantry, Colonel George Stoneman, Lieutenant-Colonel —, Major Dickinson Woodruff. Headquarters, Petersburg, Va. Twenty-second infantry, Colonel David S. Stanley, Lieutenant-Colonel —, Major Hiram Dryer. Headquarters, Fort Randall, D. T. Twenty-third infantry, Colonel Jefferson C. Davis, Lieutenant-Colonel George Crook, Major Louis H. Marshall. Headquarters, Fort Boise, I. T. Twenty-fourth infantry, Colonel Alvan C. Gillem, Lieutenant-Colonel Adelbert Ames, Major N. A. M. Dudley. Headquarters, Vicksburg, Miss. Twenty-fifth infantry, Colonel Gordon Granger, Lieutenant-Colonel Emory Upton, Major Peter T. Swaine. Headquarters, Memphis, Tenn. Twenty-sixth infantry, Colonel Joseph J. Reynolds, Lieutenant-Colonel —, Major Levi C. Bootes. Headquarters, Austin, Texas. Twenty-seventh infantry, Colonel John E. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel —, Major Charles R. Woods (since appointed Lieutenant-Colonel Thirty-third infantry). Headquarters, Fort Philip Kearney, D. T. Twenty-eighth infantry, Colonel Charles H. Smith, Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Ayres, Major C. C. Gilbert. Headquarters, Camden, Ark.

The Third battalions of the same regiments will, under the new organization, become the Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Thirty-first, Thirty-second, Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, Thirty-fifth, Thirty-sixth and Thirty-seventh regiments of infantry. The field officers of these regiments are: Twenty-ninth infantry, Colonel O. B. Wilcox, Lieutenant-Colonel —, Major Lyman Bissell. Headquarters, Norfolk, Va. Thirtieth infantry, Colonel John D. Stevenson, Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph H. Potter, Major Richard J. Dodge. Headquarters, Washington, D. C. Thirty-first infantry, Colonel Regis De Trobriand, Lieutenant-Colonel R. N. Bowerman, Major J. N. G. Whistler. Headquarters, Fort Rice, D. T. Thirty-second infantry, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden, Lieutenant-Colonel —, Major Gurden Chapin. Headquarters, Fort Goodwin, A. T. Thirty-third infantry, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles R. Woods, Major John D. Wilkins. Headquarters, Macon, Ga. Thirty-fourth infantry, Colonel —, Lieutenant-Colonel A. V. Kautz, Major William P. Carlin. Headquarters, Nashville, Tenn. Thirty-fifth infantry, Colonel Charles Griffin, Lieutenant-Colonel J. H. Wilson, Major John S. Mason. Headquarters, San Antonio, Texas. Thirty-sixth infantry, Colonel John Gibbon, Lieutenant-Colonel —, Major William H. Lewis. Headquarters, Camp Douglas, U. T. Thirty-seventh infantry, Colonel George W. Getty, Lieutenant-Colonel John R. Brooke, Major Joseph H. Potter (since appointed

Lieutenant-Colonel Thirtieth infantry). Headquarters, Fort Riley, Kansas.

The four regiments of infantry to be composed of colored men will be the Thirty-eighth, Thirty-ninth, Fortieth, Forty-first regiments of infantry. The field officers of these regiments are, Thirty-eighth infantry, Colonel William B. Hazen, Lieutenant-Colonel Cuvier Grover, Major H. C. Merriam. Station, Military Division of the Mississippi. Thirty-ninth infantry, Colonel Joseph A. Mower, Lieutenant-Colonel Frank Wheaton, Major —. Station, Department of the Gulf. Fortieth infantry, Colonel Nelson A. Miles, Lieutenant-Colonel E. W. Hinks, Major Charles L. Compton. Station, Department of Washington. Forty-first infantry, Colonel —, Lieutenant-Colonel —, Major George W. Schofield. Station, Department of the Gulf.

The four regiments of infantry to be officered by wounded officers and soldiers of Volunteers and of the Regular Army will be the Forty-second, Forty-third, Forty-fourth, and Forty-fifth Regiments of infantry (Veteran Reserve Corps). The field officers of the regiments are—Forty-second infantry (V. R. C.): Colonel D. E. Sickles, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. McIntosh, Major T. F. Rodenbough. Station, Department of the East. Forty-third infantry (V. R. C.): Colonel John C. Robinson, Lieutenant-Colonel J. B. Kiddoo, Major Martin D. Hardin. Station, Department of the Lakes. Forty-fourth infantry (V. R. C.): Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher, Lieutenant-Colonel Alex. S. Webb, Major Frederick E. Trotter. Station, Department of Washington. Forty-fifth infantry (V. R. C.): Colonel Wager Swayne, Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Woodward, Major Benjamin P. Runkle. Station, Department of the Tennessee.

Promotions in the Ninth and Tenth regiments of cavalry will be made as in other regiments of the cavalry arm. The four regiments of Veteran Reserve Corps infantry will be regarded as a distinct arm, and promotions therein regulated accordingly.

THE following is a list of some of the recent appointments, promotions, and changes in the Quartermaster's Department: Quartermaster-General and Brigadier-General MONTGOMERY C. MEIGS. Assistant Quartermaster Generals and Colonels—THOMAS SWORDS, no change. ROBERT E. CLARY, promoted by seniority; ROBERT ALLEN, JAMES L. DONALDSON, DANIEL H. RUCKER, and RUFUS INGALLS, appointments made by selection. Deputy Quartermaster-Generals (rank of Lieutenant-Colonels)—MORRIS S. MILLER, ALEX. MONTGOMERY, L. C. EASTON, STEWART VAN VLIET, RALPH W. KIRKHAM, JOHN C. McFERRAN, promoted by seniority; SAMUEL B. HOLABIRD, R. O. TYLER, C. H. TOMPKINS, JAMES A. EKIN, appointments by selection. The following officers, it is said, have retired from active service: Colonels CHARLES THOMAS and GEORGE H. CROSMAN; Lieutenant-Colonels DAVID H. VINTON, EDWIN B. BARBITT, and OSBORNE CROSS.

BREVET Brigadier-General CHARLES H. TOMPKINS, Captain, Assistant Quartermaster U. S. A., has recently patented a stretcher or wheeled litter which is called the "Tompkins Stretcher." The Colonel's invention seems peculiarly adapted to mitigate the sufferings of a wounded person, and to transport him in the easiest manner possible. It cannot only be used as an ordinary stretcher but an axle can be added with wheels supporting springs, when the distance from the place to the hospital is too great to be performed in the usual manner. The litter then becomes an ambulance. It can also be put in a compact form for transportation. Surgeon-General BARNES, speaking of the litter, says: "For use in the field, its compactness, portability and convenience of arrangement make it peculiarly valuable, without in any way detracting from its more general utility at military posts, schools of practice, large hospitals, etc."

THE following is a list of the officers who have been examined by the Army Board, assembled in New York, and of which Major General C. C. AUGUR, is President: Lieutenant-Colonel FRANK WHEATON, Thirty-ninth; Captain J. W. FRENCH, Fortieth; A. L. DAGGETTS, Sixteenth; T. A. DODGE, Forty-fourth; EUGENE CARTER, Twentieth; R. P. HUGHES, Eighteenth; C. M. PYNE, Forty-second; First Lieutenant G. A. GOODALE, Twenty-third; H. R. JONES, Forty-third; L. O. REILLY, Thirty-ninth; LAFAYETTE HAMMOND, Twenty-third; Second Lieutenants G. S. PALDING, Thirty-third; HENRY HORTON, Seventeenth; B. R. WOOD, Twenty-second; S. J. GURNEY, Forty-fifth.

At a meeting of Commandery No. 1, of the State of New York Military Order of the Loyal Legion, held on the 5th inst., the following named gentlemen were elected companions of the Order of the first class: Brevet Major-General A. H. TERRY, U. S. Army, commanding Department of Dakota; Brevet Brigadier-General E. W. SMITH, U. S. Volunteers, Captain Fifteenth U. S. infantry; Brevet Major T. K. GIBBS, First Lieutenant First U. S. artillery; Captain HENRY J. FOSTER, late One Hundred and Thirty-third N. Y. Volunteers; Colonel H. WATKINS, late One Hundred and Forty-third N. Y. Volunteers; Captain EDGAR B. VAN WINKLE, late A. A. D. C., U. S. Volunteers, 62 West Fourteenth street, New York.

ELEVEN companies of the Sixth cavalry are stationed at Jacksboro, Texas, and one company in New Orleans, La.

THE ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

GENERAL RAWLINS' ADDRESS—CONTINUED.

The Ninth corps, and their comrades of the Army of the Ohio, that had come to Vicksburg to help it, were besieged in Knoxville. With other troops, the Army of the Tennessee immediately hastened to its relief. After that relief was afforded it returned to the neighborhood of Scottsville and Huntsville, Alabama.

In February, General Sherman, with a large force under McPherson and Hurlbut, moved from Vicksburg to Meridian, and destroyed nearly two hundred miles of the important railroads of which it is the centre. This was done with the view of shutting the enemy off from railroad communication with the Mississippi, and of crippling him in the next Spring's campaign to be made from Chattanooga. Had General W. S. Smith, with a force of seven thousand cavalry, from near Memphis, Tenn., joined our forces at Meridian, as he was ordered to do, the enemy would have suffered much greater damage; but this officer, on reaching West Point, on the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, and finding the enemy in force back of a stream that could only be crossed at that time by bridges, took up his line of retreat on Memphis.

Sherman returned to Vicksburg. From here he sent about ten thousand men, under General A. J. Smith, to aid General Banks in the Red River expedition, and all other forces that could be spared from the Mississippi were concentrated with their comrades in the vicinity of Huntsville, Alabama.

On the 10th of March, General Grant was appointed Lieutenant General, and assigned to the command of the Armies of the United States. General Sherman was made a Major-General in the U. S. Army, and appointed to the command of the Military Division of the Mississippi, and General McPherson to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. General Frank P. Blair, Jr., succeeded to the command of the Seventeenth Army Corps.

BEFORE ATLANTA.

With the Armies of the Cumberland and Ohio you commenced, on the 7th of May, 1864, the campaign of Atlanta, and by severe fighting and a series of strategic movements, unexcelled in their masterly conception and execution, forced the enemy, with heavy loss in men and war material, to abandon all his great natural positions, strengthened, too, by his labors, on mountains, in gorges, and on rivers from Dalton to the Atlanta side of the Chattahoochee, which latter place was occupied July 10th. Your terrible and bloody repulse of the enemy at Dallas, May 28th, and your splendid, though unsuccessful, assault on Kennesaw Mountain, June 27th, attest the severity of your fighting.

The enemy now changed Johnston for Hood, and with this change came a change of tactics.

Advancing from the Chattahoochee on Atlanta, on the 21st, you had severe but successful fighting.

On the 22d, you held the left of our line. About noon Hood threw the main strength of his army against it. General McPherson, passing from Sherman, with whom he was in consultation when the attack began, to the front, rode upon the enemy's advance. They called out to him to "surrender," but as McPherson, and the Army of which he was commander, only knew the word as addressed to a foe, he answered with a soldier's salutation and wheeled his horse toward his old comrades. One sharp rattle of musketry, and the noble McPherson was gathered to his fathers. General John A. Logan, when the battle's breath was hottest, assumed command, and the words "McPherson and revenge" were the battle-cry of the Army of the Tennessee. The advantages of the battle at times seemed to be with the enemy, but the old Army fought with all its accustomed bravery and apparently with more than its usual determination. When night came the enemy, repulsed at all points, retired to within his works, leaving the battle-field and the dead and wounded in our possession. In this battle there were, perhaps, more individual acts of heroism displayed than in any other in which the Army of the Tennessee was engaged during the war.

On the 26th, General O. O. Howard was assigned to the command of the Army of the Tennessee. He was a graduate of West Point, and won great distinction in the war. He was a Christian soldier and most excellent man, and was frequently, and not without reason, called the Have-lock of the Army.

Again on the 28th, near the Bell's Ferry road, you were attacked by the enemy in great force, and after a severe battle of nearly four hours, in which he was several times repulsed with great loss, he was driven from the field, leaving the dead and wounded in your hands. On the 31st of August, near Jonesboro, the enemy again attacked you, but met with his usual fate, a bloody repulse.

On the morning of September 2d, Atlanta was in the possession of Sherman's Army, and as his telegram, "So Atlanta is ours and fairly won," flashed North, it revived the hopes of the despondent and sent a thrill of joy through the national heart. On the 1st of October, Hood started on his northern invasion, and on the 5th attacked Allatoona Pass, defended by General Corse with two thousand men of the Army of the Tennessee. He made several desperate assaults during the day, but was every time beaten back with dreadful slaughter, and when night came, beaten at every point, he withdrew toward Dallas. In the old Army's record of victories there is no brighter one than that of Allatoona. On the 29th of October, you lost the young, gifted and gallant Ransom near Rome. He died of disease, and not in the battle's storm, where his chivalric soul loved to be.

General Sherman, having decided upon his ever memorable march to the sea, sent General Thomas back to Nashville, with what he thought sufficient force to beat Hood, should he continue northward, and concentrate the remainder of his forces, including the Army of the Tennessee, at Atlanta. On the 14th of November they took up the line of their march, and on the 13th of December, Hazen's division of the Army of the Tennessee assaulted and carried Fort McAllister, on the Ogeechee river, and established communication with the sea and our supplies. Thus by your valor one more river went undisturbed by the Rebel morning or evening guns to the sea. On the 21st Sherman entered Savannah. Hardee with its garrison retreating across the Savannah river northward.

What were your comrades under A. J. Smith doing all this while, and those that remained on the Mississippi? Where was the old Thirteenth Corps?

General A. J. Smith, on his way to join General Banks, assaulted and captured Fort de Russy, on Red river, on the 13th of March, and on the 18th entered Alexandria, where a few days after General Banks arrived with his main army, consisting of the Nineteenth Corps and the old Thirteenth Corps. In this unfortunate campaign the representatives of the old Army of the Tennessee maintained their high reputation for courage, for patience and endurance; and in their devotedness to the Navy when in its greatest distress, and their labors to extricate it, when by the falling of the water it was about being entrapped in the Red river, proved that they could never forget those with whom in common they had braved the danger of battle and shared the honors of victory. General A. J. Smith with his command returned to Memphis, reaching there just after the defeat of General Sturgis at Gumtown, Mississippi, June 10th, and proceeded at once to try his hand against the same force, and met and defeated it, July 14th, near Tapelo, Mississippi. Returning again to Memphis he proceeded to Missouri and aided in driving Price out of the State. From Missouri he repaired with his command to Nashville, and joined Major-General Thomas. In the battle of Nashville, December 15th, he bore a conspicuous and glorious part, and participated in the pursuit of the enemy.

In February, with his command of the old Army of the Tennessee, he went to the Department of the Gulf, and was in the campaign and capture of Mobile, April 12th. The Thirteenth Corps shared too in this triumph.

From Mobile they went to the Rio Grande.

In the latter part of December, Grierson made a successful and most damaging raid to the enemy on the lines of the Mobile and Ohio and Mississippi Central railroads, starting from Memphis and coming out at Vicksburg. You had your representatives in the cavalry force engaged in the battle of Nashville and pursuit of Hood, and, also, in that splendid and to the enemy terribly disastrous raid of Wilson's which brought up in the capture of Jeff. Davis.

From Savannah, on the 1st of February, 1865, Sherman took up his line of march for North Carolina, with the ultimate design of forming a junction with Grant in front of Richmond. The hopes and wishes of the Western Armies, especially of the Army of the Tennessee, seemed about to be realized. They had long desired to confront the men that had so long resisted the heroism and prowess of the Army of the Potomac; but in this they were disappointed. Before their arrival Richmond had fallen, and the Army of the Potomac with its comrades had received the surrender of the army that had so long defended it.

On the 19th of February you occupied Columbia, and on the 12th of March Fayetteville, on the Cape Fear river. In the meantime the remnant of Hood's Army had united with Hardee's forces, with General Joe Johnston again in command. On the 15th you resumed your march on Goldsboro. On the 18th the whole of Johnston's force attacked General Slocum at Bentonville. You hastened to his relief, but found the enemy repulsed, and comparative quiet, when you got there. Your presence defeated any further effort on the part of the enemy to disturb the march to Goldsboro, which was reached by Sherman on the 22d. On the 10th of April you set out from Goldsboro for Raleigh, and on the 26th Sherman received from Johnston the surrender of the army bearing your name, an army that had been driven from every field or forced from every position where you had participated against it.

On the 10th of May you took up your march from Raleigh for the National Capital, passed en route through Richmond, late the capital of the Rebel authorities, and on the 19th reached Alexandria, Virginia. On the same day General Logan relieved General Howard in the command of the Army of the Tennessee, General Howard having been appointed Chief of the Freedmen's Bureau.

On the 24th, in front of the White House in Washington, you were reviewed by the President and the Lieutenant-General, in presence of the cabinet officers, foreign ministers, and distinguished officers of the Army and Navy, and the tens of thousands of your countrymen that lined the great avenues of the Capital.

From Washington you went to Louisville, Kentucky, and there passed out of existence as an army organization, and returned to your homes.

ARMY COMMANDERS.

General U. S. Grant, foremost among the military men of the age, your first commander, accords to your fidelity, to your skill, to your courage and prowess, his world-wide reputation, a reputation that raised him from the command of an army to the command of armies, thence with increase of reputation and rank to the command of all the military forces of the United States, where his reputation still increased and honors still thickened around his brow, but more shines so bright as Vicksburg.

Lieutenant-General W. T. Sherman, master of the art and science of war, whose fame as a military leader and strategist is not excelled in the annals of warfare—your second commander—he too accredits to you a reputation that raised him to the command of armies, with increase of reputation, of rank and of honors.

The loved and lamented Major-General James B. McPherson, individualized in his country's history, and, up to the time of his glorious death, among the foremost of its illustrious defenders—your third commander—achieved his great military reputation in the Army of the Tennessee, and always seemed to share it with every soldier in it. These soldiers while they live will take care of his memory; and our country's history will never be so abridged as to exclude his name and fame. He was the only Army commander on the National side who fell in battle. He, too, was raised to a higher command, a higher than Grant or Sherman, to the command of that army of immortals, the spirits of our martyred dead. Their white tents are pitched in and around the Celestial City! Reputations do not suffer there nor honors ever fade.

That illustrious soldier, Major-General O. O. Howard—your fourth commander—has achieved a National reputation for his splendid fighting in the Army of the Potomac, and as commander of the Eleventh corps in the West, be-

fore he came to command you. You kept bright his military fame, and he cheerfully accredits to his command of the Army of the Tennessee his advancement to a brigadier-generalcy in the United States Army. His humane and Christian character, his high reputation as a soldier, and the confidence he would inspire throughout the country, pointed to him as eminently fitted for the head of the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen and Abandoned Lands, and to this position he was called.

Major-General John A. Logan, that daring and intrepid soldier of Volunteers, who carved his name with his sword as high up on the column of fame, and to be as long read there as any Army commander of the war, was your fifth and last commander. He was emphatically one of yourselves, and was with you from the fiery fight of Belmont to your muster out. When McPherson fell he succeeded temporarily to the command, and fought the day's battle just as McPherson would have done had he lived. With the same pride you point to him as one of your representative commanders he accords to your bravery and courage his high military reputation. With the end of the war and the advent of peace he went with you into civil life.

In the siege of Corinth the right wing of the National forces, comprising all but two divisions of the Army of the Tennessee, may boast the honor of being commanded by that distinguished soldier, Major-General Geo. H. Thomas. His military reputation is as solid as long, the fact of the great Rebellion itself, and will endure as long.

Major-General W. S. Rosecrans, the hero of Stone River, achieved a reputation in the command of troops of the Army of the Tennessee at Iuka and Corinth that gave him increase of rank, and lifted him to the command of the grand old Army of the Cumberland.

Major-General E. O. Ord, commander of the Army of the James in the battles and campaign that ended in the surrender of Lee, has distinguished himself in the command of troops of the Army of the Tennessee.

Sheridan, whom in the front rank of the world's heroes none stand in advance of, if he did not belong to the Army of the Tennessee, he served with it under its first commander. The English press style him the Desaix of the American civil war, but we style him a more than Desaix. Desaix brought upon the field of Marengo six thousand men, and with them turned defeat into victory, while to the field of Cedar Creek Sheridan's horse brought only Sheridan, whose genius alone retrieved the disasters of the day, and from defeat snatched victory.

THE DISCIPLINE OF THE ARMY.

In no army did the soldier enjoy greater liberty consistent with military discipline than in the Army of the Tennessee, and in none were his rights and his life more carefully guarded. Newspapers, whether they supported the Administration or opposed it, were alike permitted to circulate among the men. Correspondents of the press, without regard to the political character of the papers they represented, had the same privileges granted them.

Soldiers travelling on furlough were protected from the payment of exorbitant prices for transportation that were frequently sought to be imposed upon them. The mails, from the time we left Cairo, kept up with us, and were distributed with almost as much regularity as in our large cities.

Up to the time of its greatest triumph the death penalty had not been inflicted in the Army of the Tennessee. Men had been tried for desertion and other offences, the penalty for which was death, and found guilty and sentenced accordingly, but from various causes the sentence were not carried into execution. The discipline of the army was good, and there were no more desertions from it than from other armies, notwithstanding the fact that no man had been made an example of by shooting in the presence of his comrades.

The subordination of the Army of the Tennessee to the policies and acts of the Government affecting the institution of slavery in the prosecution of the war is worthy of the highest commendation. You had no policy of your own to propose, but went forth, as expressed by the legislative branch of the Government, to do battle in no spirit of oppression or for any purpose of conquest or subjugation, or purpose of overthrowing or interfering with the rights or established institutions of the States in rebellion, but to defend and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution, and to preserve the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired.

In this purpose and spirit you fought, interfering in no wise with the institution of slavery save to maintain as free those who, with the consent of their master or his lawful agent, might be found in arms or in the performance of any military service against the Government. September 22, 1862, President Lincoln issued his preliminary proclamation of emancipation. You accepted this as a means to the maintenance of the supremacy of the Constitution and the preservation of the Union with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several States unimpaired, and fought on. January 1, 1863, the great proclamation of emancipation was issued. In March following began the organization of negroes in the military service. Whatever prejudice may have existed against their being elevated to the position of soldiers in the service of the United States, was overcome by your devotion to your country.

Their courage and desperate fighting at Milliken's Bend, June 7th, won your sympathy and respect, and the Twenty-third Iowa, a regiment especially distinguished for its gallantry, that lost in that terrible combat nearly one half of the number it had engaged, but expressed the magnanimity of the old Army in accrediting the enemy's severe repulse to the colored soldiers.

The Emancipation Proclamation and the arming of the negroes (formerly slaves), intensified, if such were possible, the enemy's opposition to us. He refused to recognize them as soldiers, or accord to them, when captured, the rights of prisoners of war. July 18, 1864, it was in effect announced by the President that no proposition, unless it embraced the restoration of peace, the integrity of the whole Union and the abandonment of slavery, would be considered by the Executive Government of the United States.

The abolition of slavery was thenceforth one of the conditions of peace. You continued to fight on until the

VARIOUS NAVAL MATTERS.

THE *Don* is still at the New York Navy yard.

The rig of the *Huron* is to be changed to a hermaphrodite brig.

THE *Moshola* will be launched at the New York Navy-yard about the 22d inst.

THE *Minnesota* is fitting out with all despatch at the Portsmouth Navy-yard.

COMMANDER Oscar Badger has been ordered to the *Peoria*, which will sail on the 15th inst.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDERS Baker and Fleming have been ordered to the *Penobscot* and *Unadilla*, which will sail about the 15th inst.

THE *Acute* is to arrive in New York with a large draft of men from Norfolk for vessels fitting out at the New York Navy-yard.

COMMANDER Earl English has been detached from the New York Navy-yard and ordered to the *Iroquois*, which will sail on the 5th January.

THE *Gettysburg* went into commission at the New York Navy-yard on last Monday, and will sail for the West Indies the latter part of this week.

REAR-ADMIRAL Godon, commanding the South Atlantic squadron, under date of October 26, reports the arrival of the U. S. steamer *Monocacy* at Rio de Janeiro.

COMMANDER E. Simpson, commanding the U. S. steamer *Mohican*, under date of October 17, reports his arrival at Maranhão, Brazil, thirteen days from Barbadoes.

LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER Henry Erben has been detached from the New York Navy-yard and ordered to the gunboat *Huron*, which will sail on the 5th January.

DESPATCHES have been received from Captain William Reynolds, commanding the U. S. steamer *Lackawanna*, under date of October 15, from Montevideo, announcing his arrival at that place. Officers and crew well.

THE U. S. steamer *Shawmut* has arrived at the New York Navy-yard from the Brazils, having stopped at St. Thomas. The *Florida* was at St. Thomas; all well. The *Shawmut* will be put out of commission this week.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the U. S. steamer *Shawmut*: Commander, George M. Morris; Lieutenant-Commander, Bartlett J. Cronwell; Lieutenant, George W. Coffin; Acting Master, T. N. Meyer; Master, William B. Hoff; Acting Ensign, Otis A. Thompson; Master's Mates, George A. Pratt and John S. O'Brien; Passed Assistant Surgeon, D. R. Bannan; Acting Assistant Paymaster, James C. Graves; First Assistant Engineer, R. S. Tabbot; Second Assistant Engineers, J. W. Montgomery, John Lowe, and J. M. Emanuel; Captain's Clerk, N. N. English.

The following is a list of the officers attached to the U. S. steamer *Gettysburg*: Lieutenant-Commanders, John H. Rowland and Ed. C. Graffoz; First Assistant Engineer, E. A. C. Del Plaine; Acting Volunteer Lieutenant, H. W. Grinnell; Acting Third Assistant Engineer, George Horton; Acting Second Assistant Engineers, J. Detnebe, Boyer Wilson, A. Buckman; Acting Ensigns, A. F. H. West, J. F. Churchill, John C. Lord, C. H. Bechshaff; Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon, George L. Simpson; Midshipmen, Robert M. Berry, Samuel F. Clarkson, Theo. S. Williams, Thomas C. Farrell, R. B. Peck, David A. Stuart; Assistant Paymaster, Charles A. Cable.

The following is a list of the officers of the U. S. Receiving Ship *Vermont*, stationed at the Navy-yard, New York: Commander, A. C. Rhind, commanding; Acting-Master William Barrymore, Executive Officer; Acting-Master E. K. Valentine, Detail Officer; Acting-Master, William A. Morgan; Acting-Master, O. K. Bangdt; Paymaster, Charles W. Hassler; Surgeon, Delavan Bloodgood; Assistant-Surgeon, R. Redington; Acting-Ensigns, R. H. Lanphier and R. L. M. Jones; Lieutenants of Marines, Charles H. Daniels and J. B. Breeze; Mates, G. W. Smith, F. Hoyer, John Taylor, T. F. Volckers, H. N. Clapp, John Sinnot and John C. Howard; Captain's Clerk, James Jennings; Paymaster's Clerk, Charles Wallace; Boatswain, H. Dickenson; Sailmaker, William Rogers; Carpenter, S. N. Whitehouse.

LISTS for the following naval prizes have been received at the office of the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury Department, and the distribution will take place as soon as the clerical work required thereon can be performed: The *Stephen Hart*, captured by the U. S. ship *Supply*; cargo valued at \$254,791 13; and the *Celt*, laden with cotton, captured while endeavoring to run the blockade off Charleston harbor in 1865, by the United States squadron, consisting of the following vessels:—*Acacia*, *Azalea*, *Wamsutta*, *Cambridge*, *South Carolina*, *May Sandford*, *Flambeau*, *Home*, *John Adams*, *S. Bruen*, *Amaranthus*, *Catalapa*, *Gladiolus*, *Canonicus*, *Katskill*, *Sangamon*, *Laburnum* and *Jonquil*. The Fourth Auditor will shortly be ready to distribute the prize money accruing from the sale of the *Sally Magie* and the *Douro*. Both of these vessels were captured by the *Quaker City*.

The Secretary of the Navy has issued an order directing that whenever any one representing himself to be the father presents a boy, he being a minor, for enlistment as a naval apprentice, or for the general naval service, he shall be required by the shipping officer to give a certificate of his consent to the enlistment of said boy for the prescribed period of time, and in accordance with the terms of the enlistment regulations; and also to take and subscribe to an oath that he is the father of the boy presented. In case a woman presents a boy, being a minor, for enlistment as above, and represents herself to be the mother of said boy, and that the father is not living, she shall be required to take and subscribe to an oath that she is the mother of said boy, and that the father is not living, in addition to the certificate of consent, as required in the case of a father. In case a person representing himself to be the guardian presents a minor for enlistment in the naval service, he shall be required to take and subscribe to an oath that he is the legally-appointed guardian of said minor, and that the said minor has no other guardian, and that neither the

father nor the mother of the minor presented by him is living, in addition to the certificate of consent required in the cases above of a father or mother.

THE Secretary of the Navy is in receipt of a despatch from Commodore Alden, commanding the U. S. steamer *Susquehanna*, announcing the arrival of that vessel at Havana, Cuba; officers and crew all in good health. Commodore Alden reports that on the morning of the 13th ult., when off Cape Hatteras, a steamer was discovered flying the American ensign union down. She proved to be the *Kingfisher*, Captain Harris, from Baltimore, to Charleston, S. C., and the officers and crew, who had abandoned her, were discovered in two boats in the vicinity. They were taken on board the *Susquehanna*, and Captain Harris reported that the *Kingfisher* was in a sinking condition, making it necessary that she should be abandoned. He reported that four colored persons: A. Reno, first cook; Gabriel Chew, second cook; M. Hardy, first steward, and John Dawson, second steward, had left the sinking vessel in another boat. A careful search was made for the missing boat, but as it was not discovered, it is supposed that its occupants had been picked up by a schooner near by at the time. Commodore Alden stated that the rescued persons would be placed in charge of the U. S. Consul-General at Havana.

THE Navy Department has ordered that the following directions be observed in the physical examination of officers for promotion:

Examinations by personal inspection of the naked body of the candidate for promotion will cease after the individual has attained the grade of Lieutenant-Commander.

When examining for promotion to grades higher than that of Lieutenant-Commander, the records of the Department and of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery will be referred to in evidence of the applicant's condition of health.

For the purposes of examination he will be required to divest himself of his coat, vest, and shirt, leaving the under shirt and all other clothing, when he will be examined carefully as to his physical condition.

When a known or admitted defect exists, the defective part must be exposed for examination.

The candidate will also be required to fill up and sign the following form:

I certify, on honor, that I am, to the best of my knowledge and belief, free from bodily ailments; that I am physically qualified to perform all the duties of a naval officer at sea; and that the following is, to the best of my recollection, a correct statement of the times that I have been on the sick list, together with the diseases under which I have labored, and also of the dates and length of time that I was indisposed on each occasion:

Vessel or Station. | Disease. | Date. | How long Sick.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 27.—Commodore J. B. Hull as President, and Commodore J. P. McKinstry and J. P. Marchand as members, of an Examination Board for the promotion of officers of the U. S. Navy, in pursuance of an act approved April 21, 1864, to meet at Philadelphia Navy-yard, Monday, December 3d.

NOVEMBER 28.—Assistant Surgeon George S. Fife, for duty at the Naval Hospital, Chelsea, Mass.

DECEMBER 1.—Commodore Wm. Rogers Taylor, for temporary ordnance duty at Pittsburg, Pa., as relief to Commander Oscar C. Badger, at Fort Pitt Foundry.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon John E. Parsons, to the *Penobscot*.

Master John C. Kennett, to the *Rhode Island*.

Master W. S. Dana, to the *Aroostook*, on December 10th.

Lieutenant-Commander Wm. H. Dana, by January 1st, for duty on board the *Paucine*.

Master Nichol Ludlow, by January 1st, for duty on board the *Iroquois*, at New York.

Passed Assistant Paymaster A. D. Bache, by January 1st, for duty on board the *Iroquois*.

Lieutenant-Commander Charles E. Fleming, to command the *Penobscot*, at New York.

Assistant Paymaster Charles W. Stamm, to the *Penobscot*.

Assistant Paymaster W. J. Thomson, to the *Unadilla*.

Lieutenant-Commander H. B. Erber, to command the *Huron*.

Lieutenant-Commander L. A. Beardslee, to command the *Aroostook*.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 27.—Commodore Frederick Engle, from the Retiring Board at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, to wait orders.

Commodore Henry A. Adams and Charles Lowndes, from duty as members of the Retiring Board at Philadelphia, and waiting orders.

NOVEMBER 28.—Assistant Paymaster Charles D. Mansfield, from the U. S. Coast Survey schooner *Arago*, and ordered to settle his accounts.

NOVEMBER 30.—Surgeons Lewis B. Hunter and Wm. S. W. Ruschenberger, from duty as members, and Surgeon Philip S. Wales, from duty as Judge-Advocate, of the Retiring Board at Philadelphia, and waiting orders.

DECEMBER 1.—Lieutenant-Commander James G. Maxwell, from duty at Bay Point, S. C., and ordered for temporary duty at the Navy-yard, New York.

Lieutenant-Commander Francis H. Baker, from the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va., and ordered to command the *Unadilla*.

Master Wm. K. Wheeler, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered by January 1st for duty on board the *Huron*.

Ensigns Royal B. Bradford, Josiah M. Wilson and Arthur H. Fletcher, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered January 1st for duty on board the *Iroquois*.

Commander Earl English, from ordnance duty at New York, and ordered on January 1st to command the *Iroquois*.

Lieutenant-Commander Alfred T. Mahan, from ordnance duty at Washington, and ordered on January 1st for duty on board the *Iroquois*.

Commander Oscar C. Badger, on reporting of relief, Commodore Wm. Rogers Taylor, from ordnance duty at Pittsburg, Pa., and ordered by December 15th to command the *Peoria*.

Captain M. B. Woolsey, from Naval Observatory at Washington, and ordered on January 1st to command the *Paucine*, at Portsmouth, N. H.

Lieutenant-Commander La Rue P. Adams, from the Navy-yard at New York, and ordered on December 15th for duty on the *Peoria*.

Commander Wm. D. Whiting, from Navigation duty at New York, and ordered for temporary duty at the New York Navy-yard.

Lieutenant Allan D. Browne, from the *Rhode Island*, and ordered to the *Unadilla*.

Acting Passed Assistant Surgeon Francis T. Greene, from the Naval Laboratory, and ordered by December 10th for duty on board the *Aroostook*, at Philadelphia.

First Assistant Engineer G. L. M. Macarty, from the *Guerriere*, and ordered to the *Penobscot*.

First Assistant Engineer E. J. Whittaker, from the *Guerriere*, and ordered to the *Unadilla*.

RESIGNED.

NOVEMBER 26.—Passed Assistant Paymaster J. H. Mulford, Jr.

NOVEMBER 27.—Assistant Surgeon Leslie D. Frost, of the Chelsea Hospital.

Third Assistant Engineer W. C. F. Reichenbach.

APPOINTED.

NOVEMBER 28.—Joseph B. Parker, Assistant Surgeon.

enemy not only recognized the colored soldier, when captured, as entitled to be treated as a prisoner of war, but until the Rebel Congress, a congress of slaveholders, notwithstanding the bitterness with which they had denounced the National Government for the same act, passed a law authorizing the arming of negro slaves, and putting them in the ranks side by side with the white soldiers of the Rebel army. Thus before the conflict ceased they stood elevated to the dignity of defenders of the flag they were under, whether National or Rebel, representing freedom or slavery.

But you fought on until the military power of the Rebellion was destroyed, until the National flag, with two more stars than when you began, waved over every foot of the soil of the United States, until the supremacy of the Constitution was maintained and the Union preserved with all the dignity, equality and rights of the several states unimpaired, and the Southern States with those of the North were willing, as they subsequently did, to ratify the Constitutional Amendment submitted by Congress, forever abolishing slavery in the United States; and secure to us without question the fruits of the great emancipation proclamation—freedom to all. In your burning patriotism the prejudice against race perished as that of party in the commencement of the contest, and you could read the Declaration of Independence as Jefferson wrote it, and see realized the grand truth "that all men are created equal; that they were endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness." That which was the subject race under the law was the equal of other races, and if, in the Providence of God, greater privileges were to be extended to it you could answer, in your dead "the sacrifice has been made, the lamb has been slain upon the altar, and the incense has risen to heaven."

Such, gentlemen, is a brief presentation of the career and character of the Army of the Tennessee. There are many conflicts and combats reflecting honor upon the National arms and upon those engaged in them, scarcely or even incidentally alluded to. To collect and preserve reports of all the battles, combats, skirmishes and reconnaissances, with the names of the organizations or detachments of troops engaged and of the officers commanding in them, of the Army of the Tennessee, would be an object worthy your consideration.

They were in defence of the Nation and the integrity of the whole Union. And if this National Union of ours is to be perpetuated, the heroic achievements of the National soldiery, not only of the Army of the Tennessee but of all the National Armies who contributed in an equal degree to the Nation's triumph, must be commemorated, commemorated as the deeds of Washington and his contemporaries, as those of the heroes of 1812, and as those of our countrymen in the war with Mexico; they were all alike under the National flag.

The objects of your Society are to keep alive and preserve that kindly and cordial feeling which was one of the chief characteristics of the Army of the Tennessee, and which gave it such harmony of action and contributed so much to its glorious achievements in our country's cause, and to hold in sacred trust the fame and glory of the officers of that Army who fell on the field of battle or in the line of duty, or who, since the war, have been or may hereafter be stricken down by death, and to cause proper memorials of their services to be collected and preserved, and thus transmit their names in honor to posterity; and to relieve, by the voluntary contribution of its members, whenever brought to their attention, the families of such officers who may be in indigent circumstances—all such families having a claim upon the generosity of the Society.

Your dead line the banks of the great Mississippi and its tributaries, and sleep upon every field of conflict in which you were engaged, along the line of the weary march, and in the cemeteries of hospital and of home.

To cause proper memorials of their services to be collected and preserved and thus transmit their names in honor to posterity, and to relieve their distressed families as far as we are able, will be to us not only a work of love but of Christian duty. The Bible commands forgiveness of our enemies but never forgetfulness of our friends, and in Heaven's plan for the restoration of man to the high estate from which he fell, life eternal, remembrance of and belief in the efficacy of the sacrifice made is especially required. We know the greatness of the sacrifice made that the Nation might live; we appreciate its efficacy and will not forget the dead, the sacrificed.

What have the dead, the sacrificed, viewed as individual men, gained by this? Nothing. But viewed in the aggregate with other men as constituting a nation, in the life and perpetuity of which, under heaven, is involved the highest destiny of the human race, in giving up their lives that the Nation might live and be perpetuated, they have gained the end of their existence and returned to their God.

We will never forget them, but labor to preserve the record of their virtues, their deeds of devotion and self-sacrifice, that it may pass to coming generations so bright that each successively may be inspired to emulate it, and forever preserve and perpetuate the National life and virtue. The Nation will never forget its dead, nor those dependent on them. If it should, it would be like the forest oak girdled in mid-Summer. The Spring would come, but with it no sap to send forth its leaves in beauty again. Dangers would threaten the Nation, perils would environ it, but there would be no patriotism to send forth soldiers in its defence—there would be no voluntary offer of lives that it might live. But the Nation will not forget them.

In addition to his duties as Commanding Officer of the Post of Galveston, Brevet Major-General A. Doubleday, Lieutenant-Colonel Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, has been detailed for duty in the Bureau of Refugees, Freedmen, and Abandoned Lands, relieving Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel H. A. Ellis, Captain Seventeenth U. S. Infantry. Brevet Major-General Doubleday will perform the duties of Assistant Commissioner of that Bureau for the State of Texas during the temporary absence of Brevet Major-General J. A. Kiddoo. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Ellis will immediately rejoin his command at San Antonio, Texas.

VOLUNTEER NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

NOVEMBER 30.—Acting Ensign George H. Hallett, to report to the Secretary of the Treasury for duty connected with Coast Survey.
 DECEMBER 1.—Acting Volunteer Lieutenant George R. Durand, on December 10th, for duty on board the *Penobscot*.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon Linnaeus Fussell, to the *Unadilla*, at New York.
 Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry C. Eckstein, by January 1st, to the *Huron*, at New York.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer Jesse H. Chesney, from duty at Bay Point, S. C., and ordered north.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer Wm. J. Paul and John H. Bleakie, and Acting Second Assistant Engineer John Miller, to the *Unadilla*.

DETACHED.

NOVEMBER 27.—Acting Ensign J. W. Chandler, from duty in connection with iron-clads in ordinary, and on leave for discharge.
 NOVEMBER 28.—Acting First Assistant Engineer John H. Padgett, from the U. S. Coast Survey schooner *Arago*, and on leave for discharge.
 Acting Ensign F. A. G. Bacon, from the U. S. Coast Survey schooner *Arago*, and waiting orders.
 Mate A. M. Berger, from the U. S. Coast Survey schooner *Arago*, and ordered to the *Missachusetts*.
 December 1.—Acting Second Assistant Engineer James Patterson, from the *Challenger*, and ordered to the *Penobscot*.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer John Grimes, from the *Pilgrim*, and ordered to the *Penobscot*.
 Acting Third Assistant Engineer James H. Fleeper, from the *Palos*, and ordered to the *Penobscot*.
 Acting Second Assistant Engineer Charles W. Clift, from the Brooklyn Navy-yard, and ordered to the *Unadilla*.

HONORABLY DISCHARGED.

NOVEMBER 26.—Acting Ensign W. W. Duley, from November 25, 1865.
 NOVEMBER 28.—Mate Joseph W. Fox, from August 27, 1865.

LIST OF DEATHS

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Chief of the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, for the week ending December 1, 1866:

Abram N. Breewort, captain Marine Corps, November 26th, Naval Hospital, New York.
 George R. Gray, lieutenant, October 23d, Newark, Del.
 Michael Curran, landsman, October 23d, U. S. steamer *Mohican*.

MILITIA DEPARTMENT.

THE POSITION OF BRIGADE COMMANDERS.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

In your last issue, in connection with the Division parade of the 26th instant, intimation or suggestion is made, to the effect that the post of a Brigadier General, in marching in review, is in front of his staff officers.

The facts, I believe, are, that at the parade referred to, one Brigadier General rode upon the right of his staff officers (he being of the cavalry arm), while all the others rode in front of their staff officers.

Section 389 of the General Regulations provides: "In passing in review, the Brigadier General will be on the right of the Colonel of the leading battalion of his Brigade, staff officers on the left of their Generals."

This would place the Brigadier General not in front, but upon the right of his staff officers, with the leading Colonel intervening.

Did any Brigadier General so ride on the last Division parade?

Section 397 provides that "the reviews of cavalry and artillery will be conducted on similar principles, and according to the systems of instruction for those arms of the service," so that, if the system of instruction for cavalry, were silent on this subject, Section 389 would govern.

The system of instruction for cavalry (General Philip St. George Cooke's), volume 1, page 18, provides "The Brigadier General will place himself ten paces in front of the leading Colonel, his staff officers on his left, the music of that regiment twenty paces in front of the Brigadier General." It was in exact accordance with this fixed rule, that the officer referred to, and his staff officers, rode on the review of the 26th ultimo.

Was he really in error, or did he place himself correctly? Upon again referring to your article, I am uncertain whether you intimate that that officer alone was wrong, or that he alone was correct.

Your criticism is so generally just, that it carries with it the weight of truth. Will you again refer to the subject? If I misread will you correct my wrong impressions?

CAVALRY.

[Our correspondent was correct in understanding us to say that a brigade commander, in passing in review, should be in front of his staff. In answer to his quotations we have only to say that the provisions of the paragraphs he cites are more honored in the breach than in the observance, this being one of the cases in which the customs of the service take precedence over a defective regulation. Paragraph 389 New York State regulations, is but a reprint of paragraph 368, U. S. Army regulations, and yet we do not remember having ever seen it carried out in any of the reviews of the Army of the Potomac, and it certainly was not at the grand review at Washington, in the Spring of 1865. The customs of the service have assigned to a Brigadier General, when passing in review, a position in front of the centre of his staff.—Ed.]

CHANGES IN THE NATIONAL GUARD, S. N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, December 1, 1866.

The following officers have been commissioned by the Commander-in-Chief in the National Guard, State of New York, during the week ending December 1, 1866:

THIRD BRIGADE.

Joshua M. Varian, brigadier-general, November 20th, vice Wm. Hall, retired.

SIXTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Benjamin T. Phillips, chaplain, November 24th, vice W. H. Phillips, resigned.
 Jacob Dittles, second lieutenant, November 20th, vice Wasserman, left the district.

ELEVENTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Frederick Jocher, second lieutenant, November 22d, vice A. Werner, resigned.

Frederick Unbehant, major, November 23d, vice K. Krenkel, resigned.

TWENTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George Seaver, second lieutenant, October 4th, vice Frank Rahlman.

TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William S. Searle, assistant surgeon, November 21st, vice N. H. Camp, resigned.

John McKenna, captain, October 9th, vice M. Timpane, resigned.
 James Hennessey, first lieutenant, October 9th, vice McKenna, promoted.

William K. Barlow, adjutant, November 14th, vice Jas. W. Garfield, left the district.

FORTY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George C. Ritter, engineer, July 28th, vice C. Tucker.
 Warren L. Baker, quartermaster, July 28th, vice L. Taylor.

FIFTY-FIFTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Michael Hack, second lieutenant, November 21st, vice T. Palley, resigned.

Alexander Kaltenbach, November 9th, vice S. Zuschlag, promoted.

Charles E. Hyatt, second lieutenant, November 21st, original vacancy.

SIXTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Winsor B. French, colonel, December 1st, new appointment.

SIXTY-NINTH REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

John Egan, second lieutenant, October 5th, vice John H. Ryan, resigned.

EIGHTY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

William D. Frederick, first lieutenant, November 24th, vice J. P. S. Van Anken, resigned.

NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

George W. Millsap, captain, September 8th, vice Theo. Mills, removed from district.

Mill Seagars, first lieutenant, September 8th, vice Millsap, promoted.

Robert Sawyer, second lieutenant, September 8th, vice John Wood, resigned.

Glover Chapham, engineer, September 1st, vice A. Coleman, declined.

Arthur Hagan, adjutant, September 1st, vice W. Brundage, declined.

NINETY-SECOND REGIMENT OF INFANTRY.

Robert P. Grant, colonel, October 30th, vice John C. Holley, resigned.

The following resignations of officers in the National Guard, State of New York, have been accepted by the Commander-in-Chief during the week ending November 27, 1866:

November 27th, Third regiment, John McAuliffe, second lieutenant, declined.

November 27th, Third regiment, John A. Butler, first lieutenant, declined.

November 27th, Fourth regiment, R. Lloyd Roberts, first lieutenant, declined.

November 27th, Fourth regiment, E. Bayard Webster, first lieutenant, declined.

November 27th, Sixth regiment, Andrew Lang, captain, ill health.

November 27th, Sixth regiment, Harroon Casparz, captain, removal from district.

November 27th, Eleventh regiment, Kassimer Krenkel, major, term of service expired.

November 27th, Eleventh regiment, Adam Werner, second lieutenant, physical disability.

November 27th, Eleventh regiment, Edward Mass, captain, term of service expired.

November 27th, Twelfth regiment, A. H. Bell, second lieutenant, disability.

November 27th, Twelfth regiment, James A. Mandeville, first lieutenant, removal from district.

November 27th, Thirteenth regiment, James B. Bach, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

November 27th, Sixteenth regiment, George E. Coe, captain, declined.

November 27th, Sixteenth regiment, John Daggett, first lieutenant, declined.

November 27th, Twenty-second regiment, James F. Cox, colonel, declined.

November 27th, Twenty-second regiment, William Man, first lieutenant, declined.

November 27th, Twenty-second regiment, D. B. Gilbert, captain, declined.

November 27th, Twenty-third regiment, Allen L. Bassett, captain, removal from district.

November 27th, Twenty-third regiment, Elias S. Tompkins, second lieutenant, ill health.

November 27th, Twenty-fourth regiment, James W. Garfield, adjutant, absence from district.

November 27th, Twenty-seventh regiment, Luther S. Gregory, captain, absence from district.

November 27th, Forty-fourth regiment, H. Clay Preston, major, declined.

November 27th, Fifty-first regiment, Nicholas Downs, captain, term of service expired.

November 27th, Fifty-second regiment, Henry Molliter, second lieutenant, declined.

November 27th, Fifty-fourth regiment, Thomas Ruff, first lieutenant, term of service expired.

November 27th, Fifty-fifth regiment, Jeremiah M. Barter, first lieutenant, declined.

November 27th, Sixty-ninth regiment, James Foley, captain, absence from district.

November 27th, Sixty-ninth regiment, Anthony Crossin, first lieutenant, declined.

November 27th, Sixty-ninth regiment, Karner Watson, captain, term of service expired.

November 27th, Sixty-ninth regiment, James Dolan, second lieutenant, declined.

November 27th, Sixty-ninth regiment, William Fogerty, captain, declined.

November 27th, Seventy-sixth regiment, Albertus A. Conley, captain, declined.

November 27th, Seventy-sixth regiment, Ceylon Isbell, second lieutenant, physical disability.

November 27th, Seventy-sixth regiment, Freeman Schermerhorn, first lieutenant, declined.

November 27th, Seventy-ninth regiment, William H. Ellis, first lieutenant, declined.

November 27th, Eighty-second regiment, John F. Shaffer, first lieutenant, removal from district.

November 27th, Eighty-fifth regiment, H. S. Pratt, captain, declined.

November 27th, One Hundred and Fifth regiment, Richard Ould, captain, removal from district.

November 27th, One Hundred and Fifth regiment, J. H. Johnson, second lieutenant, removal from district.

November 27th, One Hundred and Fifth regiment, Aaron Dygert, second lieutenant, removal from district.

November 27th, One Hundred and Fifth regiment, Philip Warner, Jr., second lieutenant, declined.

THE EXAMINING BOARD TO RE-ASSEMBLE.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1866.

Special Orders No. 362.

The Examining Board of Officers of the National Guard, organized by General Orders No. 19, series of 1865, under section 91 Military Code, of which Brigadier-General James B. Swaine is President, is hereby ordered to convene at the General Headquarters in the City of Albany, on the twelfth day of December next, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the hearing of such cases as may be ordered before it.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) Wm. IRVINE, Adjutant-General.

Official: C. W. BENTLEY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

THE RETIRING BOARD TO ASSEMBLE.

GENERAL HEADQUARTERS, STATE OF NEW YORK, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, ALBANY, Nov. 30, 1866.

Special Orders No. 363.

The Retiring Board of Officers of the National Guard, organized by General Orders No. 13, current series, under section 94 Military

Code, of which Brigadier-General Jacob H. Lansing, commanding Twentieth brigade, is President, is hereby ordered to convene at the General Headquarters in the City of Albany, on the twelfth day of December next, 1866, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the hearing of such cases as may come before it.

By order of the Commander-in-Chief.

(Signed) Wm. IRVINE, Adjutant-General.

Official: C. W. BENTLEY, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General.

MILITIA ITEMS.

FIFTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.—This regiment, Colonel J. Q. Adams commanding, gave an exceedingly fine promenade concert on Thursday evening (Thanksgiving), the 29th instant, at the arsenal, Fortland avenue, Brooklyn, which was attended by a large and fashionable assemblage. The music on this occasion, which was furnished by the regimental band, consisting of some twenty-four pieces, under the leadership of Professor J. F. McAnn, was exceedingly fine. This band was organized last winter, and is making rapid progress in proficiency of execution. The following composed the first portion of the programme:

March—"Triumph," Dodworth; Cavatina—"Robert D'Almeida," Meyerbeer; Grand Selection—"Norma," Bellini; Waltz—"Star of the West," Godfrey; Grand Selection—"Traviata," Verdi; Overture—"Right Away," McAnn; Quickstep—"Fifty-sixth Regiment," McAnn; Selection—"Elisir d'Amore," Donizetti; Polka—"Louis D'or," Julien; Grand Selection—"Trovatore," Verdi; March—"We are growing old," Freising.

Which was followed by an order of twelve dances with promenade intervening between them. The arsenal on this occasion presented a pleasing appearance, being well illuminated with gas jets, and decorated with a bountiful supply of bunting. The following is a list of the various Committees, and to their efficiency the success of the affair is mainly due:

Reception Committee.—Colonel J. Q. Adams, Adjutant E. Lodi, Surgeon J. F. Moore, Quartermaster H. C. Place, Captain W. E. Bulkeley, J. Brown, S. O. Hatfield, J. W. Thompson, Sergeant-Major J. S. Bundick.

Floor Committee.—Captains T. U. Cashow, J. T. Hough, C. J. Bogen, T. M. Riley, Lieutenants W. H. Walter, T. Wheeler, G. W. Van Mater, Drum-Major W. A. Jackson, Color-Sergeant C. S. Phillips, Sergeants J. Fawcett, G. Vanderheid, A. W. Higbee, W. Smith, C. T. Hough, M. Sweeney, I. T. Wood, T. J. Goldin, J. F. McAdams, L. Amerman, Privates G. Grant, J. McCadden.

The Fifty-sixth have every reason to congratulate themselves on their concert. Colonel Adams is doing much to improve the Fifty-sixth, and we hope ere the close of the season to see the regiment reach a higher position than it has held even in the days of its former prosperity.

THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The band of this regiment gave the third of their series of concerts on the first instant at the regimental armory, corner of Broadway and Thirty-fifth street. The band was under the direction of Signor L. Contorno, and the selections were very nicely rendered. The audience was large and select, as usual, and the room was very neatly decorated. The following are the selections composing the first and second parts of the programme for the evening: 1. March—Aethlia, Mendelssohn; 2. Serenade—Scherz; 3. Overture—Linda di Chamounix, Donizetti; 4. Galop—Race Course, Farlow; 5. Selection—Ione, Petrella; 6. Polka—Zaccaria, Correlli; 7. Ballad—Her bright smile haunts me still, Wrighton; 8. Quick Step—Assembly, Contorno. Part third consisted of four dances, which were introduced to enliven the monotony of the continuous promenading. At the conclusion of the dancing, "tattoo" was sounded by the field music of the regiment, under the supervision of Drum-Major Hill, in very good style.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Company H, of this regiment, Captain C. Ellert commanding, held their nineteenth annual ball at the regimental armory on Thanksgiving evening, the 29th inst. The room was tastefully decorated, and a very numerous company were present, including a majority of the officers of the regiment. Everything passed off nicely, and to the satisfaction of those present, who kept up dancing until an early hour in the morning. Company H is one of the oldest companies of the regiment, and is at present officered as follows: Captain, C. Ellert; First Lieutenant, F. W. Martins; Second Lieutenant, D. Heins.

THE BROOKLYN RIFLE CORPS.—The officers of this corps gave their opening soiree on Wednesday, the 28th inst. (Thanksgiving eve), at Rivers' Dancing Academy, Brooklyn. Quite a large number of ladies and gentlemen were in attendance, as well as the representatives of the Brooklyn and New York National Guard. The room was very tastefully decorated, not only with our national flag and colors but also those of other nations. The room was rather small for the numbers present, so that dancing was attended with considerable difficulty, although it was kept up until about three o'clock the next morning. The music was not what it should have been, which we understand was not the fault of the committee having that matter in hand, as they were disappointed by the person who furnished the performers. The room was badly situated for those who desired to obtain refreshments, but we suppose this could not have been avoided. It must be remembered that this was the first public entertainment given by this corps, and therefore some few inadvertencies were to be expected. The soiree, however, passed off very nicely. Among the ladies present was one dressed in the uniform of the corps, the "fille du regiment," if it is proper to use the term in connection with a company. We understand that a movement is on foot to attach this organization to one of the regiments of the Second division as an engineer corps. This movement, however, is at present only in embryo.

The following officers composed the reception committee of the company: Captain S. C. Nassau Clarke, Ensign Henry G. Wood, and Sergeant Frank Stoops. The floor committee consisted of Lieutenant D. Alexander Dunlop, Lieutenant Joseph Boughton and Corporal James Cooke.

FORTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The grand promenade concert of this regiment was given at the armory, Fourth street, Brooklyn, E. D. on last Wednesday evening, and was in every way a success. The audience was large and fashionable, and the music, furnished by the regimental band, under the leadership of Professor Mayer, was all that could be desired. The promenade concert proper consisted of ten selections, of which the overture "Les Ruins de Babylon" and "Rhineland" were the gems. Thirteen pieces were played for dancing, and the dancers were evidently sorry when they had to stop. The decorations of the armory were very tasteful, considerable skill being evinced in the manner in which the flags, bunting, etc., were arranged. In fact, everything which the Forty-seventh do is characterized by a display of carefulness and taste which shows the regiment is a robust and healthy organization. We are happy to be able to say that these remarks apply to its military movements as well as to its entertainments. Major De B. Austen was chairman of the Executive, and Adjutant Gerry of the Reception Committee, and the success with which the affair went off bears testimony to their efficiency.

Among the invited guests present were several of the city officials as well as the usual sprinkling of military gentlemen. The promenade around the regiment was really a grand one, and good as well as grand.

First Cavalry Regiment.—Brigadier-General Lloyd Aspinwall, commanding the First division, has issued an order assembling a General Court-martial for the trial of Colonel Minton, of this regiment, on the charges an abstract of which was published in the last issue of the JOURNAL. The following is the order concerning the Court:

A Court-martial to consist of Brigadier-General Joshua M. Varian, Third brigade, N. G., President, and Colonel Harmon D. Hull, Fourth Infantry, N. G., and Colonel Theodore W. Farnese, Seventh Infantry, N. G., members, will convene on Thursday, the 14th inst., at the Armory of the Third Cavalry, corner of Twenty-third street and Eighth Avenue, New York City, for the trial of Colonel D. C. Minton, First Cavalry, N. G., on certain charges and specifications presented against him by Captain Henry Fisher, First Cavalry, N. G. Colonel Rapallo, Division Judge-Advocate, will conduct the case.

THE SEVENTH REGIMENT IN THE REBELLION.—As will be seen by the following correspondence, a history of the services of the Seventh regiment during the late war, and of its members who served as officers in the Regular and Volunteer Army and Navy, is in preparation by William Swinton:

NEW YORK, July 13, 1866.
DEAR GENERAL:—The objections which you raised just before the close of the year to publishing the official papers and incidents of the services of the Seventh regiment during the Rebellion no longer exist, and we hope you will prepare the papers for publication, or allow some other competent person to do so, and thus gratify the active as well as the retired members of the corps.

Very respectfully and truly yours,
(Signed) JACKSON S. SHULTS.

To General Marshall Lefferts. NEW YORK, October 30, 1866.

My dear Sir:—I have the honor to acknowledge receipt of your letter of the 13th of July, requesting me to publish, or allow to be published, the history of the regiment during the Rebellion. I have delayed answer until I could advise you of the selection of a person who would give a fair and impartial record of its services during that period, and I have now the pleasure to announce that I have handed the papers in my possession to Mr. William Swinton, the historian of the renowned Army of the Potomac, who has depicted its glorious deeds and achievements in brilliant colors, but told his story with the utmost truth and impartiality.

My objection to publishing the records of the regiment, when rendered by the Veterans, before the close of the war, was for the simple reason that the captious and ill-natured would have construed an attempt, perhaps, to parade before the public the services of the regiment, and to manufacture applause, and so well satisfied was I of the purity of purpose with which the officers and men had performed their duty, that I could afford to leave it until the agitation of the country had somewhat subsided, and plain and honest truth should give to all of those who participated in the great struggle for the preservation of the Republic—from the greatest general down to the meanest of the rank and file—the fair meed of praise to which they might be entitled.

I have suggested to Mr. Swinton to give biographical sketches of all the members of the regiment who joined the Volunteer Army, and that officers and members assist him in procuring correct information. Such as have done well should receive praise, and those whom we mourn, a tribute to their gallantry and noble sacrifice. They have given a lustre to the regiment we all love, and a bright example to their comrades.

I thank the members of the Veteran Corps for the interest they manifest in the honor and welfare of the regiment which I had the distinction to command for so long a period, embracing three years of the war, and in which I labored with my whole heart to maintain its honor untarnished, and its history to be recorded without a blot.

I am, my dear sir, your most obedient servant,
MARSHALL LEFFERTS.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT.—Colonel E. B. Fowler has issued the following order: "The right wing of this command, consisting of Companies H, I, C, F and K, will assemble for instruction and drill at the regimental armory at 7½ o'clock on the evenings of Tuesday 8th and Wednesday 19th days of December, 1866, Thursday 3rd and Friday 18th days of January, 1867. The left wing, consisting of Companies B, E, G, A and D, will assemble at the same place and hour for like purpose on the evenings of Friday 7th and Thursday 20th days of December, 1866, Wednesday 9th and Tuesday 23d days of January, 1867. The right wing drills hereby ordered, with two regimental drills to be held at the arsenal in the month of February, and two in the month of March, and theoretical instruction for officers, for which a subsequent order will be issued, will be the course of regimental instruction for the season. The field and staff will attend all the drills. In accordance with brigade orders, a court-martial, of which Lieutenant-Colonel R. B. Jordan is President, will be held at the regimental armory on Wednesday, 19th day of December, 1866, at 8 o'clock P. M., for the trial of all delinquencies from the inspection and last regimental parade, and such other business as may be brought before it. Company commanders will without delay send their returns of the above-mentioned parades, together with their 'squad warrants and returns,' to the President of the court."

The following promotions, resignations, appointments, etc., are announced: Lester W. Higgins to be first lieutenant, vice Blackwood, resigned; Joseph Marling to be second lieutenant vice Barow, resigned; George A. Satchell to be second lieutenant, vice Donahue, resigned. The following non-commissioned staff officers have been appointed: viz: Baldwin Cann, formerly of F company, appointed sergeant-major, and P. H. Colgan, of F company, drum-major of the regiment. Commandants of Companies A, B, C, D, E, G, I and K are notified that their returns of delinquencies of the Reserve Militia have not been received by the Adjutant-General of the State, and their immediate attention to the same is required. The following named men having been expelled by vote of their respective companies for non-attendance to drill and non-payment of fines and dues, the expulsions have been approved: B company—Charles H. Beardsly, Samuel Baily, William Dixon, Patrick Doan, George Ergott, Morris Foly, John Jochum, Frank Kane, John Kelly, A. McGarry, Chas. Brady, John Montgomery, John Moriarity, John McCleary, Edwin Ferris, Dennis Sullivan, Joseph Styler, Bernard McGrath, Thomas Gander, James Scott, James W. Quinn, Francis Williams. D company—Wm. S. Smith, George Wright, Fred. Zang, James O'Creghan, Patrick Kelly, John E. Shaw, Timothy Nolan, James B. Shields, William Revere, James Warren. H company—Corporal John H. H. Jolly, Privates Wm. W. Davis, Louis Jacobs, Pat Lee, Keath, Joseph A. Allen, John E. Cook, Franz Daniels, Charles A. Border, Thomas Henry. I company—Patrick Keenan, James Gilbert, Thomas Kerns, William Korran, Rudolph Flossman, John Kelly, Augustine Manning, John D. Weston, James Beith, William Morgan, James Cooke, John C. Bennett, William Jacobs, Robert Kay, Joseph Eddies, Miles H. Moore. K company—Corporal Ferdinand Young, Privates John Casey, John Collins, Geo. F. Landers, Jas. McCutcheon, Morris M. McCarthy, William Phillips, James Phalen, Chas. Patterson, John Smith, John Summers, John Tuttle, J. B. Vail, Eleazer Evans, James McKee, John Irish.

FIRST REGIMENT.—Company A, of this regiment, Captain John D. Gould commanding, gave their second annual ball at Irving Hall on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. Although the attendance was not as large as was expected, the affair was well gotten up and managed. The music, which was by Wallace's Band, was very good. Among the guests present were Colonel Bush O. Hawkins, as well as many officers and members of other organizations of the National Guard. During the evening Private James E. Husted was presented with a medal, which was some time since offered by Captain Child, formerly

in command of this company, to the man who should be most successful in recruiting. The presentation was made by Captain Egolf, of the Fourteenth regiment, on behalf of Captain Child, Private Husted replying in a few but appropriate words. Company A is composed entirely of veterans, who evidently understand giving balls as well as following the drum. We understand that two more companies of veterans are shortly to be attached to this regiment.

THIRTEENTH REGIMENT.—The Rev. Edward Taylor has been re-appointed Chaplain of the Thirteenth, and will deliver his annual discourse before the regiment on Sunday evening, December 9th, at 7½ o'clock, at the South Congregational Church, corner of Court and President streets, Brooklyn. Should the weather be unfavorable the discourse will be postponed until the first fair Sunday evening. Brevet Major-General Jourdan, Colonel of this regiment, has issued a circular, with a view to the regulation of official communications in his command. The circular gives much information to those unacquainted with the proper method of making out official communications, or of endorsing, forwarding, and filing them. The length of the order, however, prevents us from printing it.

TWELFTH REGIMENT.—Company H, of this regiment, Captain George Teets commanding, gave its second annual ball, at the Jones Assembly Rooms, on Tuesday evening, the 4th inst. The decorations of the rooms were very tasteful and appropriate, and the company who were present being determined to enjoy themselves, as well as to help others to do the same thing, made the entertainment a very enjoyable one. The ball opened shortly after 9 o'clock, and although there were twenty-nine dances on the card, the majority of the company staid until they heard the sounds of "Home, Sweet Home." Captain Teets and the committee managed everything in a highly creditable manner, for which they are deserving of much credit. The music, which was furnished by Robertson's Band, was all that could be desired, and the ball was in all respects such an one as might be expected from so flourishing an organization.

Company B paraded on last Wednesday as a funeral escort to the remains of Corporal Louis E. Weinman, of this company, who died on last Sunday, of disease of the heart. We were glad to notice only a non-commissioned officer and twelve men paraded under arms as actual escort, although the company turned out forty-two men strong. It is, of course, very gratifying to the friends of a deceased member of the National Guard to have the entire company to which he belongs parade under arms, but this should never be done unless it is to attend the funeral of a Captain. As we have said, however, the escort on this occasion was correctly formed. Six corporals with side arms acted as pall bearers. The remains of the deceased were interred in Greenwood, the company escorting the body to the ferry, on the New York side. The regimental band of twenty-four pieces accompanied the company, and furnished appropriate music. Corporal Weinman was one of the oldest members of Company B, and was always active in his endeavors to promote the welfare of his company and regiment.

SEVENTH REGIMENT.—The Seventh regiment having voted to decline the invitation of the Americans resident in Paris to visit that city during the great Exposition, Colonel Clark has forwarded to Paris the following official communication:

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH REGIMENT N. G. S. N. Y.,
NEW YORK, November 26, 1866.

REV. A. R. BURNINGHAM and others, Americans resident in Paris: GENTLEMEN:—Your very kind and flattering invitation to this regiment to visit Paris during the great Exposition in 1867 having been carefully considered by its officers and members, I am directed as their official representative to respectfully decline the same. Although fully appreciating your partiality and favor in desiring that this regiment should represent the citizen soldiery of the Great Republic on that occasion, and although recognizing the fact to which you allude, that such a visit would probably revive old associations and cement the friendship which has existed without interruption between the two nations since the war of American Independence, still, business pursuits, domestic ties, and the large expenditure of time and money necessarily involved, compel the officers and members of the regiment to forego the pleasure of a trip to Paris in 1867. Hoping and believing that the genius of America will be fully and truly represented at the great Exposition, and that you, Americans resident in Paris, will have additional reasons to be proud of your country and your countrymen,

I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
EDMOND CLARK,
Colonel commanding Seventh regiment N. G. S. N. Y.

FIFTH REGIMENT.—Company G of this regiment, Captain George Messerschmid commanding, held a ball at the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowers, on Tuesday, the 17th inst., which was well attended by the friends of the Company, and the officers and members of the regiment. During the evening, Captain Messerschmid was presented by the Company with an elegant sword, sash and belt. The presentation was made on behalf of the Company by Lieutenant Keim, in an appropriate speech; Captain Messerschmid replying in a neat manner. The festivities were kept up until long after midnight, the party departing well pleased with the affair of the evening.

FIRST BRIGADE.—Brigadier-General Aspinwall, commanding the First division, has issued the following order: "In conformity with Special Orders No. 365, Adjutant-General's Office, an election to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Brigadier-General Charles B. Spicer, First brigade, N. G. S. N. Y., will be held December 17th, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, at the armory of the Twelfth infantry, National Guard, corner of Broadway and Fourth street." The present indications are that Colonel Ward, of the Twelfth regiment, will be elected to fill this vacancy. We shall have something more to say on this subject in our next issue.

SERVING ORDERS.—We have recently seen an order served upon an officer of the Tenth brigade which really had no valid force, owing to the form in which it was served. The order alluded to was printed in a newspaper, and this slip was then pasted on a sheet of official note paper and sent to the officer. It is necessary that an order should be properly signed by the officer issuing it, or else that it be made official by the officer serving it.

MASSACHUSETTS.
COMPANY G, FIRST REGIMENT INFANTRY (BOSTON FUSILIERS).—This company talk of visiting New York City in June next. A committee has been appointed to make arrangements. In the present embryo state of the matter we are not able to give particulars. Company G extended courtesies to Companies B and H of the Seventy-first N. G. S. N. Y. on the occasion of their visit here last Summer.

SEVENTH REGIMENT INFANTRY (TIGERS), BOSTON.—At the regular weekly drill of Company E, held on Thursday evening, November 22d, twenty-five men were present. Captain Hallgreen was instructor. The average attendance on drill nights is thirty. The drill was a good one, and the bearing of the men could not be better. From a close and careful scrutiny of all the companies in the regiment we should judge Company E to be the best. Its members appear to be active men in all respects. Captain Hallgreen is a popular commander, has seen service in the field, and is an officer in the

full meaning of the word, as the present state of his command will testify. Why cannot other companies in this regiment at least equal Company E? On Friday evening, November 23d, Company D had their weekly drill. Sixteen men present. The Captain was instructor. The drill was fair. Would it not be as well to instruct the men to omit the stamping when facing to the right about on a march and on commencing to march from a halt. Company E is making arrangements to give a ball at Nassau Hall some time during the fore part of December.

NINTH REGIMENT INFANTRY, BOSTON.—The grand ball under the auspices of the field and staff officers occurred on Monday evening, November 26th, at Horticultural Hall. The affair was well managed, and the numerous company present appeared to enjoy themselves highly. Dancing commenced at 9 o'clock, and was kept up until early in the morning. Brevet Brigadier-General P. R. Guiney, Colonel of the regiment, was floor director, with Captain T. A. Hurley and Captain John Maguire as aides. O'Conner's regimental band furnished the music. Among the invited guests present were the Mayor of Boston, Adjutant-General Schouler, Brigadier-General Burrill, of the First brigade; Colonel Johnston, Lieutenant-Colonel Proctor and Major McDonough, of the First infantry; Major Tucker and Surgeon Paige, of the Seventh infantry, and other officers of the Militia.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Jacksboro, Texas, Monday, December 10, at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such persons as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Andrew W. Evans, Captain Sixth U. S. cavalry; Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel William S. Abert, Sixth U. S. cavalry; Captain George C. Cram, Sixth U. S. cavalry; Brevet Major Benjamin T. Hutchings, Captain Sixth U. S. cavalry; First Lieutenant Henry Tucker, Sixth U. S. cavalry; First Lieutenant Daniel Madden, Sixth U. S. cavalry; First Lieutenant T. C. Tupper, Sixth U. S. cavalry; Brevet Major Louis H. Carpenter, First Lieutenant Sixth U. S. cavalry. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel John B. Johnson, Captain Sixth U. S. cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

A GENERAL Court-martial has been appointed to meet at Camp Verde, Texas, Monday, December 10, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., or as soon thereafter as practicable, for the trial of such offenders as may be properly brought before it. Detail for the Court: Brevet Major Charles L. Bowman, Captain Fourth U. S. cavalry; Captain Clarence Mauck, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Captain George G. Hunt, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Brevet Captain Edwin J. Conway, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. cavalry; Brevet Captain James Cahalan, First Lieutenant Fourth U. S. cavalry; Second Lieutenant Patrick Boehm, Fourth U. S. cavalry; Second Lieutenant L. W. Barnhart, Fourth U. S. cavalry. Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel Eugene B. Beaumont, Captain Fourth U. S. cavalry, Judge-Advocate.

UNDER date of Callao Bay, Peru, November 1, 1866, Rear Admiral S. F. PEARSON, commanding the South Pacific squadron, reports to the Navy Department the whereabouts of the following American vessels of war: The United States steamers *Powhatan*, the *Decatur*, the *Nyack*, and the storeship *Fredonia*, are at Callao in good condition; the *Waterloo* at Panama, awaiting the arrival of the surveying party referred to in previous communications; the *Thetis* at Valparaiso, and the *Saranac* doing temporary duty with the North Pacific Squadron.

By direction of the President, so much of Special Order No. 659, Paragraph 15, from this office, dated December 29, 1865, as discharges from the service of the United States for absence without leave Major Thomas W. Sweeney, Sixteenth U. S. infantry, Brevet Colonel U. S. Army, has been revoked, and he has been restored to his former rank and position in the Army.

The following appointments have been made in the Fortieth U. S. infantry: To be Captains, Charles Bentzoni, First Lieutenant Eleventh U. S. infantry, late Colonel of Volunteers; Frank M. Cox, late Pennsylvania Volunteers; J. W. French, First Lieutenant-Adjutant Eighth U. S. infantry, and David Schooley, late Major Second Pennsylvania heavy artillery.

A BOARD composed of Commodore Ringgold, Captain Case and Chief Engineer Danby, is now holding session at 395 Canal street, New York, to examine the different claims of contractors for work done for the Government, and the adjustment of the same. The claim of Messrs. Hartuppe, of Pittsburg, has been duly audited.

SURGEON S. W. Blackwood, Eighty-first U. S. colored infantry, has been detached from his regiment, and directed to report to Brevet Colonel M. Maloney, First U. S. infantry, for duty with that portion of the First U. S. infantry under his command.

LEAVE of absence for ten days, with permission to remain during that time in New Orleans, La., has been granted to Brevet Major Alex. D. Bailie, Captain Sixty-fifth U. S. colored troops.

A BOARD consisting of Rear-Admirals Stringham, Davis and Lardner, and Surgeons Cones and Kitchen, have been ordered to assemble at the Boston Navy Yard, to examine Captain Bissell for promotion to the grade of Commodore.

CAPTAIN J. Henley Higbee has been detached from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to command the U. S. Marine Rendezvous, New York, vice Captain A. N. Brevoort, deceased.

SECOND Lieutenant DANIEL G. McNAMARA, Ninth United States colored infantry, has been directed to proceed to Baton Rouge, Louisiana, with the ordnance and ordnance stores pertaining to his regiment, now being mustered out of service.

OBITUARY.

At a meeting of the officers of the Eleventh U. S. Infantry, held at the headquarters of the regiment, Camp Grant, near Richmond, Virginia, November 9, 1866, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, Information has been received of the death of one of our number, Captain and Brevet Colonel Charles S. Russell, while on duty in a distant city; and whereas it is both consonant with our feelings and eminently due the memory of the deceased, that as a body we should give expression to our sorrow for his untimely loss, and testify to our appreciation of one so well known and greatly endeared to us; who has been connected with the regiment since its organization, and who, both as a company commander, and as the commanding officer of the regiment in the field during a considerable portion of the late war, will ever occupy an enviable and conspicuous position in its history, and who, in addition to the brilliant record he made in this regiment, attained yet higher honors, and displayed in the Volunteer service capabilities for a higher command,

1. Therefore, Resolved, That Colonel Russell, in the different positions he occupied, whether as regimental or general officer, proved himself on many a well-fought field a true soldier, gallant and efficient, ever displaying that generosity and true nobility of character which adorn the true knight, *sans peur et sans reproche*; and that in his death—too soon for the fullness of his fame—the service has lost a worthy and most promising member, and the regiment one of its most valued officers and brightest ornaments.

2. Resolved, That in the loss of Colonel Russell, the officers of this regiment mourn a warm-hearted gentleman and true friend, who, by his kindly manners and genial nature, had won our warm esteem and affection.

3. Resolved, That our heartfelt sympathy is extended to her who by this sad bereavement is deprived of the care and protection of a most tender and devoted husband, to those little ones who have lost a loving and indulgent father, and to those who mourn a dutiful son and most affectionate brother.

4. Resolved, That in respect to the memory of our brother, we will wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

5. Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be transmitted to Mrs. Russell, and that the same be published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, Washington Chronicle, Boston Journal, Cincinnati Commercial, Indianapolis Journal and New York Herald.

DAN. HUSTON, B't Lt.-Col. U. S. A.,
Major 11th Inf'y, com'g reg't, Ch'm.
J. H. PATTERSON, B't Capt. U. S. A.,
1st Lieut. 11th inf'y, Sec'y.

MARRIED.

[Announcements of Marriages should be paid for at the rate of 75 cents each.]

SLADE-WINCHESTER.—At Lowell, Mass., on Thanksgiving day, November 29th, by the Rev. Wm. E. Stanton, Lieutenant J. ALTON SLADE, Seventeenth U. S. Infantry, Aide-de-Camp staff of Major-General O. O. Howard, to Miss MARY P., youngest daughter of Samuel Winchester, Esq., of Lowell.

PARRY-WHEELER.—On Thursday, November 15th, in Trinity Church, Portland, by the Rev. William P. Lewis, Lieutenant WILLIAM W. PARRY, Sixteenth U. S. Infantry, to HENRIETTA M., daughter of E. T. Wheeler.

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T. T. MERWIN, V. President.
J. W. MERRILL, Secretary.

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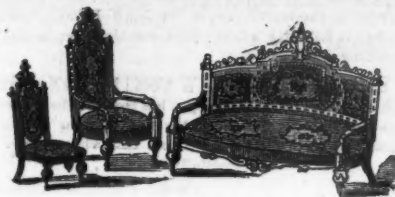
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